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The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7744.—VOL. XLVII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th March, by special license, by the Rev. R. Long, James, third son of the late John M'Intosh, to Emma, daughter of Mr. Charles Rinsela.

On the 25th March, by special license, at St. Michael's, Surry Hills, by the Rev. James Sullivan, William Grant, Esq., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late William S. King, Esq., J.P.

DEATHS.

On the 30th March, at his residence, Morpeth, Mr. William Lawn, aged 63 years, after a long and painful illness, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore their loss. The deceased was an old and respected resident of Morpeth for upwards of 27 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 26th March, at his late residence, Kissing Point, Parramatta River, Mr. E. Delange, after a painful illness of four months, which he bore with patience, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

On the 27th instant, at his parents' residence, Ryde, Parramatta River, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Francis Carter, youngest son of Mr. George Pope, aged 21 years and 2 months, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 25th March, at Margo Ville, Newtown, aged 12 months, Charles Jobn, only son of N. J. Crocker, Esq., Mihi River, Gwydir District.

On the 29th March, at Erskineville-lane, Newtown, Catherine Anne, youngest daughter of William Weaver, Esq., aged 14 months.

On the 30th March, at her residence, Narellan, Mary Baker, aged forty-six years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 31st March, at Albion House, Miller's Point, of typhoid fever, Isabella, youngest daughter of John Browne, Esq., J.P., and Elizabeth Browne, aged 16 years and six months. *Requiescat in pace.*

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The magnificent steamship GREAT BRITAIN, 5000 tons, 500 horse-power, daily expected in Melbourne, will be despatched from that port on or about the 20th April. The attention of intending passengers is called to the rapidity and regularity with which the Great Britain has performed her passages, which has gained for her the reputation of being the fastest steamship afloat.

For freight or passage apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street, Sydney; or to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Steamer on or about SATURDAY, 18th April.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7; and COONANBARRA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.

To MANNING RIVER.—Steamer on or about SATURDAY next.

To BRISBANE and YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 14th April, 5 p.m.

To ROCKHAMPTON-BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 5.

To PORT DENISON and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, on or about TUESDAY, 14th April.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, three times a month. Next date, 2nd April.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamers to and from the Hunter during the month of April, 1863.

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO

MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—MIMOSA, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—MIMOSA, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo received for the Clyde steamer after 11 a.m., on days of sailing.

Return tickets (not transferable), will be issued at single fares to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, on GOOD FRIDAY, available for return on the following Monday.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

Three swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double trip.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES by the N. C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—The C. and R. R. S. N. Company having intimated to me that their steamers Grafton and Urara shall continue to call at my wharf, I shall be prepared to receive and forward cargo as heretofore. FREDERICK GARE, Lawrence Wharf, March 24.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The steamship PELICAN will leave Circular Quay at 10 a.m., 12, and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

S. S. STAR OF AUSTRALIA.—Steam to BRISBANE. The screw steamer, STAR OF AUSTRALIA will sail as above, on the 7th April, taking cargo for Brisbane and Ipswich.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

STEAM to MARYBOROUGH.—The screw steamer STAR OF AUSTRALIA will leave for Maryborough, via Brisbane, on the 7th April. Freight 32s. 6d. per ton.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

STEAM to GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The screw steamer STAR OF AUSTRALIA will leave for Gladstone and Rockhampton, via Brisbane on the 7th April. Freight 35s.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, Daily.—Fares, 1s. PHANTOM or BREADALBANE leave

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2 15, 5.30	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4 30.

Monthly tickets, 30s. each.

Observe.—The last boat will now leave both from Manly and Sydney half an hour earlier.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—Notice, all steamers, and crafts of any description, landing passengers or goods of any description at the Greenwich Pier, Watson's Bay, will in future be liable to a toll for the purpose of repairing the said Pier in repair. No person will be allowed to use the Pier for any purpose whatever without first obtaining permission of the proprietor.

A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

N.B.—Mr. GIMBER is appointed to collect the tolls of the above Pier until further notice. A. T.

EASTER MONDAY.—MANLY BEACH, and WATSON'S BAY.

Large powerful steamers to the above delightful watering places from Circular Quay.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m., and will call off PORT MACQUARIE, to land and receive passengers, goods and returning. WILLIAM DALTYN, agent.

MARGARET, for MACLEAY RIVER.—Freight or passage apply to G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR PORT DENISON, BROAD SOUND, and PORT M'KAY.—The TRADER, J. S. LANGLEY, is fast filling up at Roddam and Leelis's Wharf. Has still room for about 20 tons.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 7, Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, F. M. HOLMES, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The first-class clipper-barque MARION, A1 at Lloyd's, just arrived from China with a cargo of tea, will be ready to receive cargo on SATURDAY next, and will sail not later than THURSDAY, the 9th April.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—A regular Trader.—The fine A1 British-built barque SORATA, Captain JACK, will be despatched about THURSDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

OTAGO, OTAGO, OTAGO.—PIONEER LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

This so very favourably known line will despatch another first-class vessel in a few days, and intending passengers are requested to make application immediately.

The name of the vessel will be given by noon This Day.

The Pioneer Line have within the last three weeks despatched several vessels with their usual punctuality.

Pioneer looking Office, 166, Lower George-street.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The clipper brig WESTERN STAR, J. B. JENKINS, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

NEW ZEALAND LINE OF PACKETS, TO OTAGO.
FIRST-CLASS SHIPS.
Despatched regularly.
Freight and Passage at Reduced Rates.
Passengers booked THIS DAY.

Apply at once to THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO.

FOR OTAGO.—Going up to Dunedin Wharf.—The regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, hourly expected, will again be despatched for the above port five days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON.—The unrivalled clipper barque BREADALBANE, LUDWIG SAABYE, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—For First-class Passengers only.—The Dutch barque ZWAAN, now lying at Walker's Wharf, will sail from Newcastle to Nelson on or about the 10th instant.

For passage apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Sydney and Newcastle; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader DART, G. CAMPLIN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 brig CAROLINE, C. D. HAYS, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for Port de France on the 5th of April.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf; or to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

FOR the FRIENDLY and FIJI ISLANDS, if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known clipper-brig LALLAH ROOKH is now ready to engage freight and passengers, and will sail in fourteen days, if sufficient cargo can be obtained. Early application is necessary, as the vessel will only remain open a few days.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

FOR FIJI.—The A1 Hamburgh barque SOPHIE will sail from NEWCASTLE on or about the 10th proximo.

For passage apply to Captain DECKER, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., agents.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—For Chinese Passengers.—The first-class British ship ABYSSINIAN, 1600 tons burthen, WILLIAM PUNCHARD, commander, will sail about the 20th April. This fine ship has spacious 'tween decks for intermediate passengers, and her saloon accommodation is unrivalled.

For passage in the intermediate apply to Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; and for light freight and saloon passengers to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A1 frigate-built ship MINERVA (belonging to Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons), W. H. MERRYMAN, commander, will sail on or about the 1st proximo. Has excellent accommodation for the conveyance of horses.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain MERRYMAN, on board; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS for LONDON.—To sail on or about 10th April.—The splendid ship VERNON, 1000 tons, EDWARD JONES, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Talbot's Store.

This beautiful ship is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and her passenger accommodation for all classes of passengers of the first order, and carries an experienced surgeon.

FARES:—

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third cabin, £20.

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.—To follow the Vernon.—Messrs. Green's well-known splendid A1 clipper-built ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander, will sail early in MAY. She has splendid accommodation for passengers, and invites inspection; has full poop and lofty 'tween decks, and is now lying at the Circular Quay. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

FARES.

First cabin, according to accommodation required
Second ditto, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £20.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1287 tons register, F. R. PORTER, commander, will sail on 9th April. Has a few first-class cabins disengaged, and has room for second cabin passengers (including steward's attendance), at moderate rates.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

BARQUE URAGUAY, from LONDON.—Captain FRINGLE will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written order.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

BARQUE URUGUAY, from London, will discharge at Botts' Wharf. Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. All goods impeding the discharge must be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FRENCH Ship ST. DENIS, Captain DEVEAUX, from Bordeaux.—All Accounts and Claims against this vessel are requested to be RENDERED in duplicate by Noon on WEDNESDAY MORNING, otherwise they will not be recognised. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

FRENCH Ship CHENE, Captain BLANCHARD.—All Accounts against this vessel must be RENDERED in duplicate by Noon on WEDNESDAY MORNING, otherwise they will not be recognised.

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

SHIP ROB ROY, from LONDON.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods not entered by THURSDAY, 2nd April, will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' expense and risk. The ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freights paid, at the office of the undersigned before the goods can leave the wharf. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

SHIP ALMA, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., Agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP NAOMI from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Cuthbert's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP AGRA, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be tendered, in duplicate, by noon on WEDNESDAY, or they will not be recognised. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SIR JOHN MOORE, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass entries immediately for Dugald's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.

CAPTAIN ROBERTSON will not be accountable for any debts contracted by his crew whilst in this port.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's chambers, George-street.

VESSELS wanted to carry Coal from Newcastle to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply Newcastle Wallsend Company's Office, Exchange, Sydney.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

COLLIERS.—WANTED, immediately, VESSELS, to load with coal at Wollongong for Sydney. J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Pitt-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to carry log timber, in short lengths, from a Southern port within 150 miles of Sydney.

GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

VESSELS wanted, to carry Coals from Newcastle to Sydney; dispatch guaranteed. MOLISON and BLACK.

VESSEL.—For SALE, a fast-sailing CUTTER, 3 years old, copper fastened, well found and ready for immediate use; carries 18 tons; draught, 4 feet. Apply MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class SCHOONER, built at Tasmania, 146 tons register, carries 200 tons coal. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MITCHELL, ship agent, Newcastle.

Newcastle, 31st March, 1863.

FOR SALE, several VESSELS of light draught, suitable for Bar Harbours. J. THORNE, 313, George-st.

FOR SALE, a SCHOONER; will carry 180 tons on 9 feet. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant for ships of the largest tonnage, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point. Storage for dry goods.

NOTICE to CAPTAINS and AGENTS.—The Powerful Steamer BREADALBANE will remove vessels at the SAME CHARGE as the Ferry Boats.

Office, 67, George-street (opposite Mariners' Church).

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants Insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

AUSTRALIAN YACHT SQUADRON.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held at the Club-room, Exchange Corner, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. precisely. By order,

GEORGE H. HOWELL, hon. secretary.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—An adjourned Public MEETING of Stock-owners and others interested, will be held at the Exchange, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., to consider and adopt a draft petition (prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose), for presentation to his Excellency the Governor; and further to appoint a deputation to present the same. JAMES DICKSON, chairman.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee,

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

INDEPENDENT CRICKET CLUB.—Monthly Meeting TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, April 1st.

H. J. TRIGGS, hon. sec. pro tem.

BALMAIN CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING of the members of the Balmain Cricket Club will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare the code of rules.

M. FITZPATRICK.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m. All members are urgently requested to attend to make arrangements for the matches on SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY. P. B. M'DONALD, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—The WIDOW'S SON LODGE meets THIS WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the Australian Arms, Parramatta.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on THURSDAY next, the 2nd day of April, at the hour of 2 p.m. By order,

THOMAS C. BENTLEY, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—FRIDAY, the 3rd April, being GOOD FRIDAY, the Board of Directors will MEET for Discounts on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at half-past 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE of the late THOMAS QUEALY, baker, George-street.—CREDITORS in the above estate are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at the office of Anderson, Campbell, and Co., King-street West, at 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY, Wednesday. JOHN CAMPBELL.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of SYDNEY.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the above society will be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. JOHN GELDING, secretary.

THE UNITED FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be held in the office, No. 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock (noon), to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st March, 1863; to elect three Directors in the room of the Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., and J. B. Rundle, Esq., who are eligible for re-election, and Henry Mort, Esq., resigned on his departure from the colony; and to elect an Auditor in the room of Geoffry Eagar, Esq.; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement. Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required by the 55th clause in the Deed of Settlement to give fourteen days' notice thereof.

Also that a Special General MEETING of the shareholders of the Company, will be held on the above day, at half-past 12 o'clock, to consider the propriety of extending the business of the Company to the acceptance of "Marine Risks."

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM RAE, manager.

Sydney, 26th March, 1863.

The Hon. C. KEMP, J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., and JOHN BINNEY, Esq., have given the requisite notice that they are CANDIDATES for the vacant seats in the direction.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special MEETING of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Society's Office, for the purpose of confirming the following alteration of the sixth by-law, which was carried unanimously at the annual meeting held on the twenty-fourth ultimo:—

That the words "and he shall not be again eligible as a Director for TWELVE calendar months, after vacating his seat as aforesaid," be inserted after the word "vacant," on the seventh line of the said by-law.

And for the further purpose of considering the following business, viz., motion by Mr. G. V. Gorman, seconded by Mr. A. Solmitz:—

"That the TWELFTH by-law be altered by the insertion of the words 'One thousand pounds per annum,' in lieu of the words 'Five hundred pounds per annum' on the last line thereof."

On which the following amendment, moved by Mr. Thomas Holt, and seconded by Mr. F. Ebsworth, was carried, viz.:—

"That the proposed alteration of the TWELFTH by-law to increase the remuneration of the Board of Directors be postponed, and that a Special General Meeting of the members be called to consider that question, and also to consider the expediency of increasing at the same time, the number of the directors from SIX to TWELVE."

By order of the Board,

ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, March 13th, 1863.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—The Petition against separation lies for signature at the Municipal Chambers, Glebe Road.

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

£ S. D. is requested to CALL at the HERALD Office, and enquire for Mr. FAIRFAX.

ANDREW SIM, Aberdeen, will find his BROTHER on board the Uruguay, at Botts' Wharf.

R. B. PRINGLE, jun.

FRANK SHORT, the celebrated Comic and Sentimental Singer, every evening at the Baltic. Admission free.

MR. HUGH A. MACKAY (late of Auckland, New Zealand) is requested to forward his address to the undersigned, who has received several letters from Scotland for him. H. W. R. MACKAY, Gayndah, Burnett District, Queensland.

SARAH G. C. WENTWORTH is earnestly requested to communicate with her distressed MOTHER, S. C. Address Post Office, Invercargill, New Zealand.

SAWYERS, SAWYERS.—If the Sawyer who wanted a partner yesterday calls at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S, he will find one there by ten o'clock.

THOMAS LANE, native of Carshalton, Surrey, is requested to write to his brother CHARLES. Address HERALD Office.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—THIRD WEEK.—UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE INIMITABLE and WORLD-RENOWNED CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Great Success of the Christy's original version of MARITANA.

New Programme every MONDAY and THURSDAY (with the exception of the Opera).

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 1st, PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture ..... Christy's
Opening Chorus ..... Christy's
The Old Folks are gone ..... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Lubly Rose ..... Mr. J. Brown
Poor Old Jeff ..... Mr. T. Rainford
Katty Dean ..... Mr. W. Norton
Billy Burn ..... Mr. C. Stewart
In a little Log Hut ..... Mr. J. Brown
Beneath the Weeping Willow ..... Mr. T. Rainford
Tapioco ..... Mr. W. Norton
Come where my love lies dreaming (by desire) .. Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Rainford, Nish, and Steele.
Sleigh Polka, full band (by request) ..... Christy's.

A musical description of a fashionable Sleigh Ride, with the Departure—Race on the Road—Arrival at the Hotel—The Ball—Preparing to Return—All Aboard—The Chorus—and the Arrival at Daybreak.

Interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Fantazia—Pianoforte ..... Mr. C. Steele
Irish Lilt ..... Messrs. Brown and Norton
Serenade—"Oh, Summer Night" ..... Mr. C. Stewart
Banjo Duett ..... Messrs. Brown and Norton
Violoncello Solo ..... Mr. C. Steele
American Jig ..... Mr. J. Brown

Interval of five minutes.

PART III.

To conclude with the Christy's original burlesque, MARITANA.

King of [S]pain—Killer ..... Mr. A. Nish
Don Kayser de Bassoon ..... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Don Nosey ..... Mr. T. Rainford
Mr. Brown ..... Mr. J. Brown
Professor ..... Mr. Nish
Captain of the Guard ..... Mr. C. Stewart
Mary Turner ..... Mr. W. Norton

Prices of admission: Reserved seats, 5s; second seats, 3s; gallery, 2s.

Children in arms not admitted.

Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, music publisher, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.

Doors open at half-past seven, performance to commence at eight precisely.

Carriages to set down with horses' heads to the south, take up to the north.

Special Notice.—Carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock.

Musical director, Mr. A. Nish. Stage manager, Mr. J. Brown. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Wilton. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Melvyn.

Bonnets are not allowed to be worn in the reserved seats.

Third Grand Mid-day Performance on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, April 4th, commencing at 3 precisely. All missing vouchers available.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Entertainment on Thursday evening will be under distinguished patronage. No performance on GOOD FRIDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Last Night of the Season.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of the native actress MISS FANNY MORGAN.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

prior to her departure for California, when it is hoped that her friends and countrymen will support her heartily.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

On which occasion she will be supported by MR. FRED. YOUNGE, who has given his valuable services.

THIS EVENING, 1st April, will be presented the beautiful comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,

After which SONG—Bright things never fade, Miss NOVELLO.
Any Oder Man ..... Mr. FRED. YOUNGE.
Between the pieces the band will perform a selection from NORMA.

To conclude with the laughable farce of the MARRIED RAKE.

Pit, One Shilling.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Opening Night of the Season, SATURDAY, April 4th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—First appearance of the eminent tragedian Mr. Charles Dillon, in his original character of Louis XI.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Immense combination of talent is engaged for the forthcoming season. For particulars see bills of the day.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-MORROW, Thursday, Comedy, Tragedy, Burlesque. Take a card for F. Younge's Benefit.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mesdames C. Poole, E. F. Eversete, Fanny Morgan, Charles Jones, R. Macgowan, M. Griffith, for Younge's Benefit.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Messrs. Barry, Nell, Warner, C. Burford, Sam Howard, F. C. Appleton, &c., &c., for Fred. Younge's Benefit.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-MORROW, Thursday, Messrs. C. W. Barry, P. C. Cunningham, C. Walsh, F. Harlowe, for Younge's Benefit.

EVERYBODY'S coming to the Victoria Theatre TO-MORROW EVENING, to Fred Younge's Benefit. Tremendous company.

THE LIVING WONDERS are Re-engaged, and exhibiting daily, at Kreitmayer's Museum.

MADAME GHIO, the Swiss Bearded Lady. The Bearded Boy, the novelty of the age.

SIGNOR GHIO, the unrivalled Swiss Warbler. All should see these extraordinary curiosities.

PRICE REDUCED to 1s.; Children, 6d. Don't lose the present chance of seeing them.

NEW ORATORIO.—Rehearsal THIS EVENING, at a quarter past seven o'clock sharp, at Mr. BANKS', Castlereagh-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—THIS EVENING, Australian Library, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. A. S. HAMILTON'S Scientific and Literary Entertainment.

LECTURE on the Passions and Sentiments.

Illustrations and Demonstrations by Recitations from the Classic Poets, and by Diagrams of their Heads.

Courage—Anger—Jealousy—Avarice—Pride—Vanity—Fear—Hope—Faith—Charity, and Ideality described and pourtrayed.

Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.

The heads of gentlemen of Sydney examined and their characters pourtrayed at the conclusion of the lecture.

COURT-HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 1st.

By desire,

Mrs. CHARLES FANSHAWE EVERESTE, on LOVE, in its various phases, comic and sentimental.

The Mayor will preside. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Committee beg to announce that PROFESSOR HILL will give one of his favourite entertainments, entitled READING ALOUD and PUBLIC SPEAKING, in the Hall of the Institution, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1st.

A CARD.—As Professor's HILL'S sojourn in Sydney will be determined by the nature and extent of the engagements entered into during the EASTER HOLIDAYS, he will feel particularly obliged if Principals of Educational Establishments, Young Men's Mutual Improvement Societies, Schools of Arts, &c., &c., desirous of arranging for a Course of Lectures on Reading Aloud and Public Speaking, or practical instruction in the art of delivering written and spoken language, will communicate with him, en or before the 10th of April.

15, Lower Fort street, March 30th.

ORDER OF ROYAL FORESTERS' PICNIC.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
SPECIAL TRAINS.
EASTER MONDAY, 6th April, 1863.

In addition to the usual ordinary trains, the following Special Trains will be run on the above day:—

To leave Sydney ..... 6.45 a.m.
To leave Penrith ..... 4.40 p.m.
Calling at all the stations.

Excursion tickets at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at and to all the stations, available until Tuesday.

Tickets issued on Saturday will also be available until Tuesday.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Railway Branch Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30th March, 1863.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—SPECIAL TRAINS.
MENANGLE BRIDGE.
EASTER MONDAY.
6th April, 1863.

In addition to the usual ordinary trains, the following Special Trains will be run on the above day:—

To leave Sydney at ..... 11.0 a.m.
To leave Menangle at ..... 4.25 p.m.
Calling at all stations.

Excursion tickets at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at and to all stations, available until Tuesday.

Tickets issued on Saturday will also be available until Tuesday.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Railway Branch Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30th March, 1863.

MOUNT ZION MISSION.—A LECTURE in the Hebrew Language by Rabbi HYAM ZEEVE SNEERSOHN, translated at intervals into English, by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. DAVIS, will be delivered (D.V.), at the Newtown School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 1st April, on the subject of "The Dispersion and Restoration of Israel, and the present condition of Palestine," in furtherance of the Rabbi's Mission for the erection of Houses of Refuge on Mount Zion.

ST. PATRICK'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—A Grand TEA PARTY will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on EASTER MONDAY, the 6th April, together with a Grand Musical Entertainment, vocal and instrumental. Admission, 2s. 6d; children, 1s. 6d.

WILLIAM KELLY, R. O'KEEFE, } Secretaries.

N.B.—Children will not be admitted by ticket, but must pay at the gate.

GRAND BALL on EASTER MONDAY NIGHT.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual BALL will take place at his Assembly Rooms (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North, on MONDAY, 6th April. Admission by ticket only, to be had at his residence.

BATHURST-STREET BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR on GOOD FRIDAY.—The commodious steamer BREADALBANE, will leave the Circular Quay at a quarter to nine, and Woolloomooloo Bay at a quarter past nine o'clock. Visitors are respectfully informed that the steamer cannot be delayed, but will start punctually at the specified time. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Illidge, George-street North; Mr. Rolfe, Brickfield-hill.

PICNIC.—BOTANY TABERNACLE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The Sydney friends should secure their seats in the Omnibus by sending their names to Ebenezer Parsonage, Riley-street, on or before Thursday Evening.

PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE ASSOCIATION.—Subscribers to this Fund, whose names have not yet been published, are informed that a final list will be prepared and will appear shortly in the public prints.

EDWARD BAYNES, hon. secretary.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY will assemble at 6-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, 2nd instant, in Cleveland Paddock, to attend Adjutant's PARADE. All members are requested to attend.

Drum and Fife Band will parade with the Company.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

A CARD.—Mr. H. MARSH'S Music Rooms REMOVED to No. 13, Wynyard-square.

BALMAIN.—A Card.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Surgeon dentist, Darling Villa, Darling-street.

BUNNETT AND CO., ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.
WORKS: DEPTFORD, KENT;
Offices: 17, Queen-street City, and 199, Buchanan-street Glasgow.
PATENTEES OF THE REVOLVING THIEF-PROOF AND FIRE-PROOF IRON SHUTTERS.

C

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 31st March, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
G. S. Road, 4th District:	
5. Ten-mile Creek (township)	
Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office at Deniliquin	
G. W. Road, 1st District:	
1. Boundary stone to junction	
2. Maintenance boundary stone to 10th mile stone	
3. Homebush	
4. Junction to Homebush	
5. Near Homebush	
6. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 7th April.
7. Fullagar's Hill	
8. Near Hughes' Old Inn	
9. Beckett's Bridge to Rope's Creek	
10. Near St. Mary's	
11. Rope's Creek to Penrith	
12. Town of Penrith	
Construction of Approach to Picton Railway Station from the G. S. Road	
Alterations, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	
Supply of Furniture, Court-house, Forbes	
Construction of Powder Magazine, Dawes' Battery	
Construction of an Iron Bridge over the Edwards River at Deniliquin	
Erection of a Police Station, Bourke	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 14th April.
Erection of a Court-house, Bourke	
Construction of a Powder Magazine, Forbes	
Extension of Wharf, Newcastle	
Construction of a Bridge over the Billabong, at Moulamein	
Construction of a Bridge at Wanganella, on the road from Deniliquin to Hay	
Erection of Police Station, Wentworth	
Additions, Watch-house, Gundagai	
Great Southern Road, 4th district:—	
6. Near Albury	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 21st April.
Great Southern Road, 2nd district:	
63—1. Near Ashcroft's, southwards	
2. Between 10th and 20th mile	
3. 20th mile south of Camden	
4. North of Anderson's	
5. Between Fuller's and Rush's	
6. South of Hanging Rock	
7. Hanging Rock	
8. Schoolhouse Hill	
9. German's Hut to 53rd mile.	
Erection of Public Works Offices	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 28th April.
Supply of 18 Locomotive Engines for the Government Railways	
* Government Railways	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 1st May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 9th December, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Referring to the notice from this department, dated the 9th May last, inviting tenders for leasing the Government railways, from the 1st January next: Notice is now hereby given that, as the extensions at present in progress cannot be opened for traffic within the anticipated time, the Government will not be prepared to hand over the railways before the 1st July next, and the time for receiving tenders is consequently extended until the 1st May, 1863.

Those parties who have, in pursuance of the notice dated the 9th May last, submitted tenders, are informed that the same will remain in this office, unopened, until the extended time for the receipt of tenders expires, up to which date they will be at liberty to send in amended tenders or to withdraw those sent in.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of Public Works, Phillip-street, Sydney.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 20th March, 1863.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The attention of persons interested therein is directed to the Preliminary Notice, in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 20th March, of the Proposed Opening of Parish Road—

From Dunmore Punt to Large, with a branch road to the Maitland and Paterson Road, through the lands supposed to be the property of Andrew Lang.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st March, 1863.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The attention of parties interested therein is directed to the Confirmation, by Notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 24th March, of the Proposed Opening of Parish Road—

From Bathurst to Carcoar.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st March, 1863.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The attention of parties interested therein is directed to the Notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 21st March, of the Formal Opening of Parish Road—

From near the junction, at Brown's Mountain, of the Illaroo Road with the proposed road to Goulburn, towards Bomaderry Ferry, Shoalhaven River, mentioned in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 23th September, 1862, (No. 170).

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31st March, 1863.

PUBLIC ROAD.—The attention of persons interested is directed to the Preliminary Notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 31st March, 1863, of the proposed opening of Parish Road (to be maintained at the expense of the parishes through which it passes,)

Near Irishtown, to connect the Liverpool Road with the George's River old road, from the Sydney and Liverpool Road to the George's River Old Road, running through the lands supposed to be the property of Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. William Hollyer.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital £400,000, in 4000 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
Frederick Fanning, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
Edward Wyld, Esq.

Marine risks on goods to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on vessels taken at lowest current rates, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Age 1 year.—Annual premium for endowment of £100 payable at age 21, £3 9s. 6d.

BONUS ADDITION at the end of ten years, £28 16s.; making an endowment of £128 16s., subject to still further additions until the child comes of age.

Age 16.—Annual premiums for endowment of £100, payable at age 21, £18 12s.

BONUS ADDITION, £41 6s. 10d.; amount actually paid, £141 6s. 10d.

The ENDOWMENTS granted by this society, and by it only, together with the BONUS ADDITIONS thereto, are protected exclusively for the benefit of the child, and are exempt from seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever, after they have existed a term of years, in proportion to their amount.

PROSPECTUSES and every information may be obtained at the Principal Office, and from any of the Agents and Medical Referees.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st. No. 6.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1861.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
JOHN B. WATT, Esq.
AUDITOR:
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. F. W. Flower and Co.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 1st February, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance on Wool shipped to England can be effected with the New Zealand Insurance Company on the lowest terms. No policy-fee charged, and commissions granted to houses forwarding invoices. Losses payable in London, or the colony. ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.

18, Macquarie-place, 20th December.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital ..... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
THOMAS W. SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £37,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past seven years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Propriety, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital. £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | William Moffitt, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
C. M'Kay, Esq., M.D. | M. Egan, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SURVEYOR—W. B. Kemp, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances against loss from Fire upon every description of property may be effected at the current rates of premium.

Detailed prospectuses, with tables of rates, forms of proposals, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN:
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premium.

WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The Public are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank was OPENED for general banking business at BOWEN, Port Denison, in Queensland, on the 28th ultimo, under the management of Mr. JOHN WISEMAN DARGIN.

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

Sydney, 11th March, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Wagga Wagga, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th January.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the charge of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

Sydney, 26th November.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy ..... Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance) £1

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 9250 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

Two lines .. .. .. One shilling.
Four lines .. .. .. Two shillings.
Six lines .. .. .. Three shillings.
Eight lines .. .. .. Four shillings.

And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line to each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

*** STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order IN ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

DRAPERY SALES. — FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, take leave to announce that at the request of several of the importers, they intend commencing the SALE, by auction and privately, of General Drapery, at their New Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street.

As Manager of this branch of their business, they have secured the services of Mr. H. DIXON (for many years in the employment of the large London house of Foster, Porter, and Co.), who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the trade, well up to the requirements of this market, and already favourably known to most of the leading houses.

F. and M. feel confident that they are now in a position to give all possible satisfaction, and hope to meet with a share of support from importers and purchasers, assuring them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to merit it.

The first Auction Sale will take place at or about the end of this month, and the Auctioneers are now prepared to receive goods for sale privately or by auction.

Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street,
Sydney, March 16th.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, Newcastle.—Mr. HENRY STILL, having taken a long lease of the above Hotel is making extensive alterations and improvements, and will be able to accommodate private families and the public in general in first-class style. The billiard room, in which is one of the best tables in the colony, will be open as usual after having been thoroughly renovated.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., of No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN R. CATTELL, who has been from his youth engaged in active mercantile operations in London. The firm will in future be conducted under the style of LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., and with Mr. Cattell's ability as an accountant, and Mr. B. S. Lloyd's experience, gained during twelve years spent in purchasing and shipping on behalf of colonial interests, and nearly three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, they hope to secure a fair share of Australian orders. Messrs. Lloyd, Cattell, and Co. engage to confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and will be happy to afford their constituents reliable information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and general commercial intelligence.

Letters should be addressed to, and remittances made in favour of

LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

NOTICE.—This is to CAUTION all parties against cutting Down, or removing, any TIMBER from my land adjoining the township of Smithfield, near Parramatta. Any person or persons so offending will be prosecuted.

M. CHISHOLM.

Sydney, March 29th.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—A Meeting of the supporters of the Honorable THOMAS WARE SMART was held at Mr. Storm's, Albion Hotel, Balmain, on Thursday evening, 26th March, at half-past 7 o'clock. WALTER CHURCH, Esq., Chairman of the Municipality, presided.

Mr. R. RONALD was appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

First resolution, moved by G. R. ELLIOTT, Esq.; seconded by Mr. J. BOOTH:—

"That this meeting, being of opinion that the Honorable Thomas Ware Smart is eminently qualified to fill the office of Colonial Treasurer, to which he has been appointed, resolve to use every exertion to secure his re-election."

Second resolution, moved by Mr. A. GOW; seconded by Dr. EVANS:—

"That the electors whose names are appended to the advertisement calling this meeting, with power to add to their number, be appointed the Balmain Committee to secure the return of the Hon. T. W. Smart."

BALMAIN COMMITTEE.

Walter Church	George Malloch
Rev. R. Mansfield	W. A. Abbott
Thomas Spence, Mayor of Sydney	John Black
	W. Gleadow
G. R. Elliott	R. Holloway
George Neal	H. Marshall
Robert Gray	A. Gow
O. S. Evans	J. Beattie
R. Remington	J. G. Cohen
E. Ramsay	R. T. Ford
F. Geard	H. B. Cotton
J. Tidswell	H. Woolnough
J. Booth	Pierce Goold
T. S. Rountree	James Elder
R. Ronald	E. Goddard
J. W. Stable	John Little
John Cuthbert	J. Fay
Thomas Coutts	William Russell
Owen J. Caraher	W. Wilson
J. Sunners	A. Reynolds
F. Valo	T. A. Butterfield
E. Bingham	F. Leech
Josiah Mullens	J. Snashall
M. Hyland	James Barr
Francis Spence	James Storm
Tilmouth Dye	William Lamb
N. Collier	W. Looke
J. Kerr	W. Dernen
J. J. Glasgop	C. M'Lachlan
John Aiton	R. T. Moodie
R. Brent	D. Moodie
James Porter	H. Perdriau
John Stuart	A. Ormsby
J. Skinner	James Reynolds
G. Frerichs	John Kensey
J. Walters	G. A. Gregory
F. Leech	James Sullivan
W. H. Cavill	D. Sullivan
F. Parsons	James Barry
John Keep	David M'Makin
W. Watson	W. Goodwin
B. Paisley	Henry Phillips
John Brown	George Childguy
Alexander Brown	John Rivins.
Denis Donovan	Henry Thomas
Eugene M'Donnell	D. Hodgkiss
W. Mac Donnell	Charles Saunders
Charles Long	C. G. Clarke
Robert Wortley	W. Reekes
C. Read	J. Carveth
J. A. Pashley	Frederick W. Elliott.
W. Broomfield	E. Robertson
J. W. Webb	William Hay
N. Caston	John Lawson
J. R. Radford	W. Watts
W. M'Donald	John Falconer
W. F. Plant	M. Morrison
J. C. M'Cormick	Harry Stewart
J. W. Henriquez	Patrick M'Namara
J. Jackson	William Marshall
W. Bates	William Marshall
L. Jung	Thomas Long
Patrick Killeen	John Cornell
W. Fenton, senior	William Cornell
Thomas O'Brien	P. Connolly
M. M'Quirk	H. Thompson
James Gibson	F. Blaikie
James Farmer	Peter M'Beath
H. O'Neill	Charles Mosman
Robert Griffiths	J. W. Wellings.
George Thompson	T. J. Jacques
George Verry	C. Burrell
F. G. Austin	J. George
Charles Miller	H. Summerfield
Elliot Smith	Thomas Moran
John Hall	Henry Curry
W. Parker	W. J. Fyno
David Hay	James Conway
J. V. M. Weiss	James Watkinson
James Fortuno	Leonard Butler
Isaac Kendall	P. Bragg
Thomas Jennings	Charles Ormsby
Chris. J. Sullivan	John Suddy
Henry Cheeseman	Thomas Ironfield
J. Morrison	W. H. Sawyer
Robert Griffiths	James Yeond
James M'Allian	John Wilson
A. Chapo	John M'Keon
M. Riley	J. C. Eastmure
J. Boyle	John Curtnure
Andrew Johnstone	M. Twentyman
C. D. Nash	G. Eve
George Castle	W. Cheal.
John Evans	James Gray
J. Scard	James M'Donald
W. Cox	W. Foy
W. Fenton, jun.	Thomas Donaghy
Richard Arnold	William Purday
James Dourne	George Read
Frederick Cassnall	Henry Sergeant
Alfred Leech	Robert Latham
William Joseph Lewis	George Latham
Charles Longford	E. Row

ROWAN RONALD, Secretary.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—The Committee and friends of the Honorable T. W. SMART will meet at Mr. Vale's, Warwick Castle, Balmain, on THURSDAY EVENING, 2nd instant, at half-past 3 o'clock.

R. RONALD, secretary Balmain Committee,
No. 63-17.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 25th March, 1863.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 9th of April, from persons willing to advance the whole or any portion of the sum of thirty thousand pounds to the Municipal Council of Sydney upon the following conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must state the amount of Debentures required, and the terms upon which parties will accept the same, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. For such tenders as may be accepted Debentures for £100 each, secured upon the entire revenues of the city, will be issued, and will bear interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year.

3. The principal will be redeemable at the expiration of ten years.

4. The principal and interest, when due, will be payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, Sydney.

5. The Council will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for building a Chapel, and Minister's house, for the Baptist Church, Liverpool-street. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Messrs. BEAUMONT and CHAPMAN, George-street, to whom sealed tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, April 7th. The Committee will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

TO WORKING MEN.—Tenders are required for the removal of a quantity of earth. For particulars apply to Mr. WAKEFORD, stonemason, Mort's Dock, Balmain. Tenders will be received up to the 10th day of April, addressed to T. S. MORT, Esq., Pitt-street.

COKE AND BREEZE.—The Australian Gas-light Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the whole or part of their Stock of Coke and Breeze. The quantity purchased must be removed within 14 days from acceptance of tender. Tenders at per ton for each description, addressed to the Secretary, to be sent in before noon of WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo.

Gas Works, Sydney, 26th March.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Sealed TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the 11th April, from parties willing to supply BALLAST for the above municipality for 1863.

Specifications and all other information may be obtained from the Chairman.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

TENDERS for the erection of Screening Platform and Screens, at the Waratah Colliery, near Newcastle, will be received until noon, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at the offices of the Waratah Coal Company, Mort's-buildings, where full plans and specifications may be seen.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

THIS DAY, WILL BE PUBLISHED THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE
for April, edited by the Rev. Dr. STEEL, of Sydney.

Colenso on the Pentateuch, by the Rev. W. Ridley, B.A.
The Question of Union.
The Cords of a Man, by the Rev. J. B. Laughton.
Poetry—A Scottish Sabbath, by George Walker.
Extracts from new works—
The Vicissitudes of an Atom
Interest in the Conversion of Souls
Conversion of Anglo-Saxons.
Notes of Pastoral Life—
No. III., David Dick and his Blind Boy
Poetry—Not Weary in Well-doing.
Literature, by the Editor—
Dr. Vaughan's "English Nonconformity"
Murray's "Mission to Western Polynesia."
Ecclesiastical Intelligence—
New South Wales: Synod of New South Wales, Newcastle—Kiama—Presbytery of Sydney—St. Andrew's Scots' Church—Woolloomooloo—Presbytery of Maitland
Victoria
Queensland.
Subscription, 12s per annum; by post, 14s.
SHERRIFF and DOWNING, publishers, 256, George-street, Sydney.

NEW BOOKS, and New Editions, on SALE, at WILLIAM MADDOCK'S, 333, George-street.
London Society, vol. 1, 4s 6d, by post 10s
Sunday at Home, 6s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Leisure Hour, 6s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Good Words, vol. for 1862, 8s 6d, by post 10s 6d
Dickens' Great Expectations, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Conybear and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 2 vols., 15s, by post 16s 6d
Recreations of a Country Parson, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Sala's Accepted Addresses, 8s 6d, by post 9s
Number One; or, The Way of the World, by Frank Foster, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Cummings' Things Hard to be Understood, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Krummacher's Risen Redeemer
Dick's Manual of Veterinary Science, 6s 6d, by post 7s
O'Connell's Speeches edited by his Son, 2 vols., 9s, by post 10s 6d
Doyle's Domestic Poultry, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Cook's Voyages, illustrated, 6s, by post 7s
Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century, compiled by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, 2 vols., 13s 6d, by post 14s 6d
Emerson's London; How the Great City Grew, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Horæ Subsecivæ, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Doing Good, or the Christian in Walks of Usefulness, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Praying and Working, by W. N. Stevenson, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Godwin's Christian Faith, 7s 6d, by post 8s 3d
God's Glory in the Heavens, by William Leitch, D.D., 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Good News of God, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, 7s 6d, by post 8s 2d
Town and Country Sermons, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, 7s 6d, by post 8s 2d
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, 3s 6d, by post 4s
English Nonconformity, by R. Vaughan, D.D., 9s 6d, by post 10s 9d
Melville White's Good for Nothing, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Wolford's Men of the Time, new edition, 12s 6d, by post 14s
Guy Livingstone, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
What Will he Do With it, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 4 vols, 24s, by post 27s
East Lynne, by Mrs. Wood, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Lever's One of Them, 5s, by post 6s
Flindersland and Sturtland, by W. R. H. Jessop, 2 vols, 24s, by post 25s 6d
Watt's My Private Note Book, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Fiji and the Fijians, by Williams and Rowe, 2 vols, 15s, by post 16s 6d
Old Lieutenant and his Son, 2 vols, 13s 6d, by post 15s
Memoir of Christopher North, 2 vols, 24s, by post 26s
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R. D. Owen, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Laws of Shipping and Insurance, &c., by James Lee, 12s 6d, by post 14s
Townrend's Manual of Dates, 15s, by post 16s 6d
Smiles' Self-Help, 7s, by post 8s
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry, 7s 6d, by post
Combe's Constitution of Man, 3s, by post 3s 6d
——— Principles of Physiology, 4s 6d, by post 5s
——— Physiology of Digestion, 3s 6d, by post 4s
——— On the Management of Infancy, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Stonehenge's Manual of British Rural Sports.
W. MADDOCK, importer, 333, George-street.

ORATORICAL TRAINER: a system of Vocal Culture. By Thomas Padmore Hill, 4s 6d, by post 5s.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 333, George-street.

SWEET AND LOW, new song, published this day. Words by A. Tennyson, Esq.; music by Madame Jaffa.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Extract HERALD, January 1st, 1863. "The song of 'Sweet and Low,' was also highly successful, and received a very decided encore. It was sung with great sweetness by Madam Sara Flower. The music is easy, and the air so simple and pleasing, that it deserves to become a favourite."

EMPIRE. "The gem of the concert was, however, Tennyson's exquisite song "Sweet and Low," which was deliciously rendered by Madame Sara Flower, and received the honour of an encore."

Published by F. Mader; Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., Sydney; — Wilkie, Webster, and Co., Melbourne; and to be had of all music-sellers.

THOMAS FARR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller, respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large and well-assorted stock, and begs to assure those who may favour him with orders that the greatest attention shall be paid in the execution of the same.

THOMAS FARR begs to call especial attention of scholastic establishments to the latest edition of SCOTT and FARR'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The newest games, puzzles, and amusing books for children—a large and varied assortment.

THOMAS FARR, sole agent in New South Wales to J. Mitchell, printseller to her Majesty, Royal Library, Old Bond-street, London.

New and interesting engravings of her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Prince Consort, and members of the Royal Family.

THOMAS FARR, 454, George-street (opposite Iradale's new building), Sydney.

NIGHT BELL, Postman's Knock Burlesque, and Diary's Land Gallop; also, the Songs, Duets, &c., from Rose of Castile, Lurline, Love's Triumph, Maritana, Bohemian Girl, and a great variety of other music, just arrived. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

ERARD'S Cottage and Grand Oblique British PIANOFORTES, three strings, patent repeater action, in walnut and rosewood, with certificates of authenticity, ex Rob Roy and Alma. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

COLLARD'S, Broadwood's, Anchor's, Kirkman's, Chappell's Cramer's, Jackson and Paine's, and Jackman's PIANOFORTES, ex Rob Roy, Alma, and Uruguay. J. H. ANDERSON, Pianoforte Warehouse, 360, George-street.

CADBY'S EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL PIANOFORTES, in every design, ex Rob Roy, Alma, and Uruguay. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

ALEXANDRES', Evans', Wheatstone's, and Cadby's HARMONIUMS, ex Cordova, from 1 to 22 stops. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-st eet.

THE above PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS will be disposed of at reduced prices, to make room for large shipments expected daily.

LILY OF KILLARNEY, Songs, and other favourite compositions, piano solos, duets, dance music, &c., at half the published price, selling at PALING'S Piano Warehouse, Wynyard-square.

ALL NEW MUSIC sold at half the published price. W. H. PALING, 83, York-street.

MUSIC.—Selling off, the entire stock, at half-price. W. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOS, in great variety, for SALE, at reduced prices. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ERARD'S PIANOS, in handsome rosewood and walnut cases, of 7 octaves, trichord throughout, two pedals, and other late improvements. D'Almaine's and Cadby's Pianos, from £35. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION.—Selling off the entire stock of MUSIC at half-price. A further allowance made for large orders. W. H. PALING, Piano Warehouse, 83, York-street, Wynyard-square.

CHAS. CADBY'S EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre, respectfully invite the MUSICAL PUBLIC to inspect the PIANOS which Mr. CADBY exhibited at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, and for which he was awarded a FIRST-CLASS GOLD MEDAL "for excellence of workmanship without limitation."

DESCRIPTION.

A. A WALNUT, 3 unison double action cabinet GRAND Pianoforte, elegantly carved door, sides, and plinth trusses, patent bracings, &c., No. 8721.
B. A POLLARD OAK, 3 unison treble handsomely carved door, sides, trusses on plinth, Piccolo Pianoforte. No 8683.
C. A WALNUT, 3 unison treble carved door trussed legs, patent braced Pianoforte, No. 8214.
D. ROSEWOOD, ditto, ditto, No. 8239.
E. WALNUT, swan neck, ditto 8779.

Just received some very choice PIANOFORTES by BROADWOOD and COLLARD and COLLARD, which with the usual stock of CADBY, KIRKMAN'S, and other celebrated makers' pianos, form the largest and most varied stock in the colony.

HARMONIUMS, with one and two rows of keys, and German pedals. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and removed. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Importers.

PIANOFORTES HIRED from 12s. per month, and sold on easy terms. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-st.

NEW MUSIC AND PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, 321, George-street (opposite Flavelle, Brother, and Co).

Established for the sale of genuine PIANOS by BROADWOOD, ERARD of London, COLLARD, and other approved makers.

Musical Instruments, and Music of every description.

We have now open, for SALE at lowest possible prices, BROADWOOD'S fine toned and most durable COTTAGE PIANOS, in handsome rosewood cases

ERARD'S (of London) tri-chord ditto, in walnut and rosewood cases

COLLARD'S bi-chord ditto, in walnut and rosewood cases

NUTTING and ADDISON'S tri-chord ditto, in rosewood cases, with carved truss supports

CADBY'S ditto, in walnut cases

A fine-toned GRAND SQUARE PIANO, by BROADWOOD, in elegant walnut case

A full-toned SEMI-GRAND PIANO, 7 octaves, by CADBY, having his latest improvements.

The above have been specially prepared for this climate, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect them.

WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

NEWEST SONGS, Pieces, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Varsovianas, &c.; collection of Scotch Reels, country Dances, &c. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

PIANOFORTES by the best Makers for SALE, HIRE, or easy mode of purchase

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, for the church, drawing-room, or school

CADBY HARMONIUM, of 5 stops, in mahogany case, price £20

MILITARY INSTRUMENTS by Boosey, Courtois, and Distin; also, band parts

CONCERTINAS, by Wheatstone and Case, with the latest improvements, in rosewood and mahogany

MUSIC.—All the recent publications and standard works

REPAIRING by first-class workmen in their various branches.

MOSS, Hunter-street; and 10, Macquarie-place.

PIANOFORTES.—Broadwood's Royal Trichord Boudoir and Bichorda Grands; elegant trichord triple Cottages, very superior instruments; elegant walnut and rosewood Cottages, by other first-class makers, with registered keys, &c.

Second-hand Cottages, cheap. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. W. KING, pianoforte maker, from Broadwood and Son's, 71, Market-street.

A BARGAIN.—A PIANOFORTE for SALE, in good condition; price, £8. 151, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

W. PENMAN, Joiner and Cabinet Maker, respectfully solicits the patronage of parties furnishing or fitting up shops, offices, &c. Having had many years' experience in the best shops in London and Sydney, and for the last two years foreman at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills, W. P. feels he may, with some degree of confidence, promise that all orders entrusted to him shall be satisfactorily executed.

Having obtained a good stock of very superior and well-seasoned timber, parties may depend on having their work made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and at the lowest possible charge.

Estimates given for all kinds of furniture, shop or office fittings. Furniture repaired and polished. Address 128, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—Reduction of 25 per cent. in prices.—The undersigned, having lately imported a large quantity of agricultural seeds (such as lucerne, white and red clover, ryegrass, mixed meadow grass, lawn grass, trifolium, trefoil, and others), offers the same at prices which must speedily ensure their selling, so that farmers, graziers, and others may take advantage of the present fine season by laying down fattening paddocks. Any of the above seeds may be sown among the growing crops of wheat, barley, or oats, without injury to the crops, with no further culture than merely rolling in; the roller covers the seed suffic

WAYFARING NOTES.

No. 1.

In the enjoyment of a "ticket of leave," I recently made a very pleasant and instructive tour. I now feel a great desire to wander back along the "silent shores of memory,"—to retrace my steps through many delightful scenes, and to freshen up bright pictures that already begin to fade into dreamland. I wish also to point out how a traveller from these Ausbral lands, on his way to the old country, may, with a very moderate expenditure of time and money, gratify himself with some of the most interesting sights that earth has to show. I shall not attempt a full record of my experiences, nor shall I strive after a connected and harmonious narrative. It will suffice if I reproduce portions of my notes taken at the time, adding an occasional extract from books when I find the desired fact or sentiment more pithily expressed than I could hope to do it myself.

I need not dwell on the voyage, very pleasant though it was to me. I left Sydney by the December mail steamer, probably the best time for making a quick and comfortable passage to Suez, but rather late for the Nile trip. Had I this to do again I would prefer leaving in November. The ship, fallow passengers, winds and weather, were all that could be desired, and we glided on day by day over smooth summer seas without prominent incidents to disturb the feeling of dreamy repose. Christmas Day was spent at Melbourne, and New Year's Day at King George's Sound. Then came the longest stage of the voyage—a fortnight between King George's Sound and Ceylon;—but it passed pleasantly away like all the rest. There was great regularity and punctuality in all the arrangements on board; meals were substantial and good, and the ship clean and comfortable. Daily, at 8.30 a.m., the sound of a bugle warned us that the chief duties of the day (eating and drinking) were about to commence. At 9 it summoned us to breakfast; at 12 to lunch; its cheerful notes were again heard at 4.30 and 5 for dinner, and at 7 for tea. There was also a band, which played at frequent intervals. All the cabins were lighted up at dusk, and lights extinguished at 10.30.

When I got up at dawn on the morning of the 14th of January, I found we were steaming slowly in smooth water towards Point de Galle. Soon the land became distinct as dawn brightened into day; a rocky shore fringed with coco-palms, and backed by wooded hills; and, farther inland, picturesque ranges of mountains, among which "Adam's Peak" and the "Haycock" were conspicuous. Drawing still nearer, we distinguished large steamers and small sailing craft in the harbour; the white light-house tower rising from the rocks at the entrance, and a few other buildings, but little or no sign of a town. Then singular looking boats came gliding out—one bringing a pilot for us—some impelled by paddles, and others skimming along under large white sails. These boats were about the rudest things I had ever seen, saving the catamarans of Madras. The bottom was simply a log, smoothly rounded on one side and hollowed out on the other; two straight, upright boards were sewn to this for sides, with similar pieces of stuff to fill in the ends. They were so narrow as to make a pretty tight fit for a person's legs, and the paddlers occasionally sat across with both feet dangling outside. To give stability they had two bamboos projecting from one side and attached to a rounded log floating on the water. The unusual sights made me feel that I was approaching once more a foreign country, and I experienced something of the rush of pleasurable excitement that used long ago to come upon me under similar circumstances—a feeling that I feared had died out. But these graceful palms, and the masses of bright green luxuriant foliage, so rare in Australia; and these absurd canoes, manned by half-naked, dusky, bright-eyed Cingalese; and the queer looking cosaters at anchor; and the general novelty and strangeness of everything around, quite brought back old times, and a gratifying share of the old pleasure. For you see I was not altogether a novice in travelling. Many thousand miles of sea and land I had previously gone over. I had seen Nature's fair face in many aspects; I had listened to strange tongues, and become familiar with countenances of diverse hues. Not to speak of perspirations in all the Australasian colonies (though by no means trifling), I had threaded the labyrinths of the Indian Archipelago, amongst these green gems of ocean—"Summer isles of Eden, in dark purple spheres of sea;"—I had washed in the sacred waters of the Ganges, and bathed in the hot lakes of New Zealand;—I had sipped sweet Constantia under the shade of Table mountain, and drank tea with the high priest of a Buddhist temple in China;—I had moralised in the empty grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and got sentimental over the tombs of Paul and Virginia at Mauritius;—I had slept in the highest house of Europe, amidst the rocks and snows of the Great St. Bernard; and bivouacked under a shelter of palm-leaves on a lonely coral island of the Indian Sea. Such incidents of travel had enriched me with many pleasant memories, but all are now thrown into the shade by the experiences I am about to relate. I have introduced myself to the ancient Egyptians—those wonderful people, so full of lusty life and vigour when the world was young, and who have left their history, graven and painted on stone, to endure till earth grows old. And the Nile is no longer to me a name of dim mystery. It carried me on its bosom; I washed in it, and drank of it, for two months. I daily saw it diffusing fertility and abundance on every side. Its name has become like that of a familiar friend. Then, with pilgrim steps, I turned to the Holy Land. I sojourned on Mount Zion; and visited most of the localities in Palestine made prominent in the sacred writings. I washed in the Jordan, swam in the sea of Galilee, and floated on the dense and bitter water of the Dead Sea. At Hebron I drank of the wine of Eshcol, and on Gerizim joined with the Samaritans in eating the unleavened bread of the Passover. I compassed that goodly mountain Lebanon, penetrated its wild gorges, scaled its steep heights, reposed under the shadow of its ancient cedars;—till I came to know and love it well. But these recollections are only tempting me to break the thread of my story. Let us take it up again, and follow it in an orderly manner.

Landing at Galle we entered the Fort by a heavy gateway, bearing the date 1868, and flanked with breadfruit and Kitsenja trees. After securing rooms at the "Old Mansion House" Hotel (which we found a very comfortable place), Mr. B. and I had a stroll through the town. It is a densely built place, surrounded by strong fortifications, and with native suburbs at a little distance. We walked quite round the ramparts—a considerable circuit—and were much pleased with the views, and with the various characteristics of Cingalese life. The bullock waggons amused us—huge machines on two wheels, thatched over with cocoa-leaves, and drawn by two diminutive cattle of the buffalo kind, having small humps on their shoulders. They looked ridiculously disproportionate to the vehicle, but its weight was probably not commensurate with its bulk. We were followed and pestered by small traders, urging us to buy their wares—articles of ebony, ivory, elephant's teeth, shells, precious stones, and such like. Thinking to get rid of their importunities, we sometimes unwittingly offered a fourth or so of what they asked, which generally resulted in the offer being accepted. In the afternoon, when the sun's heat had a little abated (thermometer about 84 degrees in the shade), we got a small carriage and drove some five miles out the Colombo Road, to visit first a Buddhist temple, and then cinnamon gardens. The temple appeared rather modern. It contained the usual gigantic images of Buddha (or Boodh), and the walls were painted with scenes of a singular, and to us unintelligible character. The gardens, on the banks of the Gindra River, contained samples of the various spice trees, and many other things, that we had not time to notice, as evening was fast closing. The sun had gone down among glowing clouds as we left the temple, and the twilight being very short, the drive back to town was mostly in the dark, but this only served to bring out a new picture—"the beauty of Eastern night." The moon was some four days old, and her ghostly beams darted with curious effect through the plain forest, or glittered on the smooth sea, whose margin the winding road occasionally approached. The fire-flies then lighted up their tiny lamps, and twinkled and sparkled among the dark foliage, collecting in such numbers round certain favourite trees as if they had been specially commissioned to illuminate them for the festivities of fairy land. Driving through the native villages near the fort we saw them by artificial light in a new and curious aspect, and had many interesting peeps into interiors which in daylight were invisible. Before landing from the steamer, I had feared that I should soon get to the end of the place, but this excursion satisfied me that here were rich diggings which many days would not exhaust. We dined at seven o'clock, at the "Mansion House," with a pleasant party of shipmates and officers of the garrison.

Next morning half-a-dozen of us started at six a.m., for a bungalow called Wakwelle, about five miles from the fort. We had a most delightful drive in the cool of the morning—not that it was absolutely cool, the temperature being about 80 degrees, but relatively so; and the fresh morning air was delicious. The roads about Galle are narrow, so that the cocoa-palms keep them mostly in shade, and they are as smooth as garden walks. Natives, native houses nestled under the fine forest trees; wild flowers, rice fields, and such like, kept up a pleasing variety all the way. Just before reaching our destination we left the carriages and turned aside to a pretty little cascade, formed by a streamlet of clear water rushing down a rocky hill side. Ascending the hill, we came upon a large deserted bungalow, and while wandering about, we met with the owner of it (or rather the grandson of the owner) out shooting. His kindly showed us over the place, with its neglected gardens of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, coffee, &c., and took us to the best points of view for the splendid scenery around,—commanding rich alluvial plains, along which a good sized river wound its serpentine course, with picturesque ranges, tier beyond tier, in the far perspective. Mr. Austin told us they would be glad to let the bungalow, with the estate of three or four hundred acres, for £3 a month, but could get no tenant. Or they would sell the whole property for £700, but there was no purchaser. This seemed to us incredible, especially as we had been told that labourers could be hired at three annas a day (4½d.), and we could see that spice trees grew luxuriantly. He assured us, however, that very nice country residence of a brother of our landlord. At this place we witnessed the method of climbing cocoa trees for the purpose of detaching the nuts. The climber *hobbled* himself with a twisted band of cocoa leaf, so as to keep his feet a few inches asunder, and then went rapidly to the top of one of the tallest trees. It was cleverly done, though not such a startling performance as when a blackfellow scales a tree by the aid of a *sarvy*. On the road we came upon a rude form of cocoanut oil mill, simply a strong wooden mortar, where the pestle was moved round by a bullock yoked to the end of a long lever. We afterwards saw similar mortars made of stone. We visited a pretty little Buddhist temple or pagoda, containing the usual images and paintings. Some of the pictures represented disgusting scenes of torture, such as demons sawing up a human being; another hewing a man to pieces with an adze, others mutilating people by cutting off ears, noses, &c.

On the fourth day of our sojourn Mr. B. and I got up at six before the sun was awake to the Cinnamon Gardens at the mouth of the Gindra River. Besides cinnamon we were shown cloves, nutmegs, cardamoms, coffee, liquorice, croton, sapan wood, &c. It was rather a fatiguing walk (ten miles) before breakfast, but a cold bath put us to rights again. Our afternoon drive was to a bungalow on the top of a hill about four miles out—a beautiful spot, commanding very fine views. Here we saw the method of procuring toddy from the nipeya. The end of the fruit-bearing shoot is bruised by a wooden mallet placed below it to be broached. The fire-flies then lighted up their tiny lamps, and twinkled and sparkled among the dark foliage, collecting in such numbers round certain favourite trees as if they had been specially commissioned to illuminate them for the festivities of fairy land. Driving through the native villages near the fort we saw them by artificial light in a new and curious aspect, and had many interesting peeps into interiors which in daylight were invisible. Before landing from the steamer, I had feared that I should soon get to the end of the place, but this excursion satisfied me that here were rich diggings which many days would not exhaust. We dined at seven o'clock, at the "Mansion House," with a pleasant party of shipmates and officers of the garrison.

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Next day (18th January) was our last at Galle. We had our customary walk in the morning, along a road that we had not before tried. The native owner of a fine house by the wayside invited us in. We sat a while with him under his verandah, drinking coffee, and having some interesting talk. He estimated the produce and value of cinnamon, nutmegs, &c., much as Mr. Austin did. In his opinion they do not produce on an average more than forty or fifty nuts in the year. In the forenoon a little commotion was caused by the landing of Baron Gros from a French frigate, on his way home from China. Having settled my bill, and written some letters I got on board the Nemesis about one o'clock, much pleased with this episode in the voyage. Four days are just about enough to *do* Galle superficially, provided one is diligent. The heat is so great in the middle of the day that it is not pleasant to make excursions unless in the morning and evening,—at which time, however, we rarely had the thermometer below eighty degrees. In the heat of the day we used to stroll about the shops and examine the curiosities offered for sale. The hotel tariff was moderate, considering the style in which we lived,—12s. a day for board and lodging, (exclusive of liquors), 6d. a day extra for ice; 1s. for a cold bath; and washing was done at 1s. 6d. a dozen.

I see I have omitted to notice a visit I paid to two schools for native boys, supported by Government. They adopt the Irish National books, and in the main the Irish system. After the boys have made a little progress they are taught entirely in English. One of the schools had about 120 boys, and four masters. The head master had £6 a month, the second master £3, and the others £2. There was a girls' school close by, which I did not visit.

DEMOCRACY TEMPERED BY DISMEMBERMENT.

It is evident, from the important aspect which is now being assumed by the separation movement in the districts beyond the Murrumbidgee, that this question must, before very long, force itself upon the serious consideration both of the Colonial and Imperial authorities. Sydney, of course, will protest. But by what sort of reasoning can her protest be sustained? With what grace can the separation of the Southern districts, or any considerable districts similarly situated, be opposed by a democratic colony like New South Wales, justified as it will doubtless be by the history of responsible government—by the democratic and "liberal" principles, with which, rightly or wrongly, responsible government has become identified, and by the unquestionable differences of interest and even of political sentiment, which, under the auspices of such government and principles, have in the meantime grown up between the metropolitan and the border districts? We shall be asked—how long are the interests and opinions of so considerable a section of the people to be trampled on and despised—their revenues squandered, their prosperity paralysed—in furtherance of purposes purely metropolitan—in virtue of their connection with a system of government over which the people of the border districts exercise no control, in which they have no practical voice—or in order to maintain a visionary consistency with certain theories of self government, the results of which have been clearly satisfactory nowhere, but, in the case of the older districts, and indeed of the interior generally, have been the very reverse of beneficial. If what is called self-government—a local government—were found absolutely necessary for New South Wales in relation to the rest of the empire, and for Victoria and Queensland in relation to New South Wales, may it not—must it not—be equally necessary for the districts on the Murrumbidgee? The leading principle of democracy is an equality of rights and interests; and if political connection is to depend upon this principle, who are so good as competent judges of their own rights and interests as the people of those districts whose connection with a parent colony is brought into question?

Dr. Lang, both as an ardent separationist and supporter of the present Ministry, is, of course, committed in favour of separation. If "liberal government" and his favourite Ministers have not been able to satisfy the South, or to save the colony from prospective dismemberment, what hope is there in any other government or Ministers? But other democrats, not quite in the same predicament, will talk, in the customary style, of the rights of the people of New South Wales. They will tell us, perhaps, that whereas in Sydney, "the people" govern, by their representatives, in an Assembly chosen by manhood suffrage, to which all districts, sections, and classes, contribute according to population, the border districts, being in a minority, are bound to submit, for good or evil, to the decision of the majority. No doubt they are so bound, under existing laws. But the separationists demand that these laws shall be altered by the same authority from which they were derived. The people of New South Wales, and their rights, whatever they may be, are simply what the laws have made them, and by an alteration of the laws, may be anything else. But so every one is aware, "liberal" and democratic principles are superior to all law whatsoever. Be it so. What, then, becomes of the right of the majority? The doctrine of government by majorities is no more than a constitutional expedient, which having been found convenient—not to say necessary—in practice, has been so long sanctioned by law and custom, as to be in a measure, axiomatic. But it is too often forgotten, that the right of a majority to govern, is not, and cannot be shown to be, inherent. By no ingenious sophistry, or plausibility of reasoning, can such a right be included among, since it is clearly repugnant to, "the inalienable rights of man," whatever these may be. Their inalienable character, once admitted, cannot of course be divested by any apparent antagonism to, or collision with, other rights of the same kind. It follows that no minority, however small—no individual even, however insignificant—is bound, in the abstract, to submit to the will of a majority, however numerous or influential. And, whatever may be the case as between colonies and their mother country, it is manifest that the people of any one district or colony, owe no necessary subjection or allegiance to the people of any other district or colony, however intimate there may be to the other in population or resources.

The course that will be taken by the Imperial Government with reference to this question, and to similar questions that may arise in future, may be safely conjectured. Great Britain has learned wisdom and moderation since the American War of Independence. She is not inclined to quarrel with any of her colonies upon trifling points, or questions of colonial rights. She is not particularly anxious to retain any of them against their own wishes, or in the risk of a civil war, or even at any great cost or burden to herself. But neither is she by any means anxious to get rid of them, and unquestionably would not consent to surrender them under circumstances or conditions in any way inconsistent with national honour. Not many British statesmen have become converts to the doctrines of Mr. Goldwin Smith and Dr. Lang. But the Imperial Government is not likely to suffer all the advantages of the connection to be enjoyed by the colonies alone. Imperial Ministers are quite able to appreciate the national benefits of an extensive empire, held together by federal ties, and are doubtless all more or less alive to the practical uses of the colonial patronage that is still left at their disposal, even under representative institutions. And no colony, however democratic, so long at least as its connection with the mother-country continues, but has an obvious interest in leaving the nomination of its Executive head to the comparative impartiality of Imperial reference, removed from the perverting influences of local faction and colonial partizanship. It was upon precisely similar principles that some of the ancient Greek republics were accustomed to choose their chief magistrate from among the people of a kindred or even an alien State. Now the progressive dismemberment of the colonies, by increasing the number of dependencies, has an evident tendency to extend this branch of ministerial patronage. And the Imperial Government, from the very nature of all Governments, would be disposed to aim at preventing the predominance of any single colony, by favouring the disintegration of each. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in every case where Great Britain declares herself in favour of separation, it would be hopeless for the parent colony to resist. The presumption, however, is that the Imperial Government will commit no glaring or gross injustice to any colony. But where justice and Imperial interest or convenience seem to coincide with the express sentiments and wishes of a number of persons capable of and strongly bent upon self-government, the probability is that whatever delays, explanations, or diplomacy-lutions may in the first instance interpose, the cause of separation or dismemberment would in the end prevail.

X.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Monday, at the residence of Mr. Lackey's father, on the Dog Trap Road, upon the body of Mary Ann Cooper, Benjamin Cooper's wife. The husband deposed that he resided at the hut where the body was lying. On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, deceased was coming home with the horse and dray, and was within witness's sight, as he was working in the garden. Witness saw the dray near a tree, where the horse had stopped, he saw his wife fall, and ran to the spot; he found her lying at the horse's feet; conveyed her home, and sent for Mr. Lackey to see the injuries she had received, and the cause of her accidental death occurred. She died in about three-quarters of an hour after. Deceased was about forty-five years of age. She had received severe injuries on her right side, as if a blow from the shaft of a dray, and vomited a great deal of blood. Sir Charles Cooper, the daughter of deceased, deposed that she was returning with her mother in the dray from Parramatta, where they had been getting supplies. Nothing of an unpleasant character had occurred, and her mother was very well.—When near home the horse refused to go on, and her mother got down from the dray. The horse then went on at a jog-trot in the road, and the shaft of the dray struck deceased and threw her against a stone of the valley, from the effects of which she died. Dr. Pringle, it appeared that he had examined deceased, and found a large contusion a little below and behind the right armpit, evidently caused by a blow from some blunt instrument, such as a shaft of a dray. The external swelling was from 10 to 12 inches in size, but the ribs were not broken, but he had no doubt they were. The right lung was extensively injured, and the vomiting would be caused by such an injury. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Information has been lodged at the Police Station of the passing of two forged cheques, each for £15, one to Mr. Tuke, of Church-street, Ironmonger, and the other to Mr. Clifton, of George-street, draper, which were tendered in payment for goods purchased, and the balance in cash obtained. The cheques were drawn in favour of James Bishop, on the Bank of New South Wales, purporting to be signed by A. Faimits and Co., and were endorsed "James Graham." Subsequently the signatures to the cheques were discovered to be forgeries. Before this, however, the individual who thus far succeeded in his villany had left by train for Sydney, where the police are now in search.

POLICE COURT, MONDAY, 30TH.—Before Messrs. Langley and Neale. Ann Llewellyn, convicted of using indecent language in George-street, and having been previously convicted of a similar offence, was ordered to pay a fine of fifty shillings, in default one month's imprisonment.—An inmate of the Government Benevolent Asylum, Lower George street, was brought up by Mr. Daniels, the superintendent, on suspicion of being of unsound mind; and each appearing to be the case, he was sent to gaol for medical treatment.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held at Wilkins' Family Hotel, last Saturday, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, M.L.A., in the chair, it was resolved, "That the next ploughing match shall take place on the society's grounds, in the Domain, on Wednesday, the 13th of May." In the list of prizes, open to all, we find £10 offered for the best acre, £7 second, £5 third, £3 fourth, and £2 fifth. In the second match, all-ploughmen under twenty years, the first prize is to be £6; second, £4.

WALGETT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 14TH.—A few months ago I passed down a portion of the Northern road to Maitland; and it was then a scene of the greatest desolation and sterility I had ever witnessed. Dead bullocks lined both sides of the road, and wherever water was to be got numerous teams were encamped in the vain hope of recruiting the strength of their remaining bullocks. Horse teams, however, carrying their own feed, had to be sent into requisition to bring forward the loading which the bullock teams were unable to accomplish. Now, a change has come over the spirit of the country. Everywhere, from Maitland to Walgett, in the county, there is experience of an unusual pleasure ground in England. From the abundance of grass and water, the country could now depasture more than ten times the number of cattle to the square mile. It would lay up in the seasons of abundance like the present, as Joseph did in Egypt, we might be better prepared to stand out against a severe drought and its attendant scarcity. Dams should not only be made, but wells sunk on the back runs, in order that the stock might be removed when the drought succeeded. Now, in the "back" country, speaking of runs, I signify by that not only those in the Warrego district, but elsewhere, many of the dams have been swept away by the late floods. It is to be hoped, however, that the amount of stock saved by the proprietors will much more than counter-balance the loss. Many of these dams cost from £300 to £600 and upwards." From Mr. M'Kennie's station on the Baradeen Creek to Walgett, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, is a perfect swamp. I had to travel for miles with the water up to the horse's knees, and occasionally as high as the saddle-flaps. The reason of this is that, as the country is a dead level—not a hill rising ten feet to be seen throughout—when the main river fills it either overflows its own banks or dams back the smaller feeding creeks, and thus the level plains are quickly under water. The postmaster at Walgett, Mr. Heath, has just informed me that he started two mails from Walgett three weeks ago, and that they should have returned, one in seven days and the other in nine days from the date of departure; but they probably will be other three weeks before they make their appearance—if successful enough to do it then.

TAMWORTH ANNUAL RACES.

(Abridged from the Examiner.)

Our annual sports came off on Wednesday and Thursday last, and although the meeting was not so brilliant as on former occasions, it was, in so far as the racing and general arrangements made by the stewards were concerned, chiefly satisfactory.

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26TH.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of 40 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each to go to the second horse; for all maiden horses at the time of entrance; one event, 1½ mile; weight for age. Entrance £4.

Mr. A. Lodge's b. m. Broadeye	...	...	1
G. Cruse's ch. m. Empress	...	...	2
A. Lodge's Young Dora	...	...	dr.

Saturday's won as she liked by fifty three lengths.

Second Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 60 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each to go to the second horse; for all horses; one event, 2 miles; weight for age. Entrance £2.

Mr. W. Whiteman's br. g. Wild Dayrell	...	...	1
T. L. Dowe's br. h. Wizard	...	...	2
T. L. Dowe's Phantom	...	...	3

By a splendid effort on the part of the jockey of Wild Dayrell, he succeeded in landing him winner by about a head, amidst loud cheers.

Third Race.—The Squatters' Purse of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of £1 10s. each to go to the second horse; for all horses (the winner of the "Publicans' Purse excepted), 1½ mile heats; weight for age. Entrance £2.

Mr. M'Clelland's g. g. Cleo, aged	...	...	1 1 1
Dowe's ch. Soldier Boy, 6 years	...	...	2 2 2
Lodge's br. m. Young Dora, 5 years	...	...	3 3 3

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each to go to the second horse; for all hacks bona fide backs to be approved of by the stewards. The winner, or any other horse in the race, to be sold for £10, if any surplus to go to the funds. 1 mile heats, catch weights, post entrance. Entrance £1.

Mr. Goodwin's Cornstarch	...	...	1 2 1
M'Clelland's Rosey	...	...	2 1 2
G. Chidley's Catch-me-if-you-can	...	...	3 3 3
A. Chidley's Stick-to-the-Irish	...	...	dr.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH.

First Race.—The Tamworth Town Plate of 50 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each to go to the second horse; for all horses to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, one event, 2 miles. Entrance £6.

Mr. Whiteman's br. g. Wild Dayrell, aged, 9 st. 4 lb.	...	...	1
Wyndham's g. m. Clifton Lass, aged, 7 st.	...	...	2
Mr. Dowe's br. h. Wizard, 5 years, 9 st. 12 lb.	...	...	3

Wild Dayrell won by six lengths. Time, 6 minutes 18 seconds.

Second Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 35 sovereigns, with a sweep of £1 each to go to the second horse; for all horses, one event, 1¼ mile, weight for age. Entrance £2 10s.

Mr. Lodge's b. m. Broadeye, 3 years	...	...	1
Swain's Ch. m. aged	...	...	2
Lodge's Young Dora	...	...	dr.

This event was easily won, the filly never being asked to gallop. Time, 3 minutes 12 seconds.

The third race did not fill.

Fourth Race.—The Consolation Stakes of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of £1 each to go to the second horse; for all hack horses that have not been distanced in the first heat of any race during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; one event, ½ mile. Entrance £2.

Blackman's ch. m. Gabrielle, aged, 9 st. 7 lb.	...	...	1
Mr. Lee's ch. g. Rattler, 5 years, 9 st. 7 lb.	...	...	2
G. Tindall's ch. g. Premier, 8 years, 7 st. 7 lbs.	...	...	3

Time, 2 minutes 17 seconds.

Second Race.—Town Plate of 60 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses; twice round the course; weight for age; second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Cruse's g. g. Pacha, 5 years, 9 st. 3 lb.	...	...	1
Dear's g. Shamrock, aged, 6st. 8 lbs.	...	...	2
M'Gregor's b. g. Cardinal, 4 years, 8 st. 9 lbs.	...	...	3

This was a splendid race.

Third Race.—The Members' Purse of 40 sovereigns, with a sweepstake of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns; the winner to be sold for £30; any surplus to go to the race fund; heats, once round.

Mr. Barham's b. g. Mouse, 4 years, 8 st. 9 lb.	...	...	1
Fewtrell's b. g. Bobby boy, aged, 9 st. 7 lb.	...	...	2

There were five entrances for this race. Mouse won the first easily, and nearly saved his distance in the second. Swith-boy had no chance with him in the last heat. Time—1st heat, 1 minute 56 seconds; 2nd, 2 minutes; 3rd, 2 minutes.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

First Race.—The Municipal Race of 40 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns; 2 miles; weight for age.

Mr. Jas. Chidley's Pasha, 4 years, 9 st. 1 lb.	...	...	1
Fewtrell's Huntsman, 6 years, 9 st. 9 lbs.	...	...	2

Three horses were entered for this race, but Shamrock was withdrawn, which rendered it all but a walk over for the roan. Huntsman started merely for the sake of securing second money.

Second Race.—The District Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each; the second horse to receive the sweep; for all horses to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; distance 1½ mile.

Mr. Baker's g. g. Forester, 4 years, 9st.	...	...	1
Dear's ch. g. Shamrock, 6 st. 7 lbs.	...	...	2

Only two horses started for this District Purse. Both got well away together, and the struggle for first place was a desperate one on the part of Shamrock; but Forester's training and condition proved too much for the old horse, and the grey came in first half a length, the latter having about a length. Time 3 minutes 50 seconds.

Third Race.—Hack Race of 30 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 1 sovereign each, second horse to receive 5 sovereigns; for all horses; weight for age; the winner to be sold for £20; any surplus to go to the race fund; heats, once round.

Mr. Barham's b. g. Mouse, 4 years, 8st. 9lbs.	...	...	1
T. Palmer's g. g. Bellvoy, aged, 8st. 2lbs.	...	...	2

Five horses were entered for this race. In the first heat Mouse made a walking race of it, and merely saved his distance. The struggle for first place was between Rattler and Blackbirder, which after an exciting run was won by the grey Blackbird, a good second, Tipperary third. The jockey of Rattler entered a protest against the latter having been on the ground that the jockey had run inside the post that had been placed on the course. After considerable discussion the stewards decided that the protest was frivolous, and declared the winner. Mr. Lee then put up for sale, after considerable bidding he was knocked down for £12 to Mr. Lane, at the Prince Patrick.

Mr. Fewtrell's b. g. Harry Bell fell at Armidale during Saturday night last; and on Sunday morning the doctors was sent for, but he died before they arrived. The deceased was a well known and much respected resident of Armidale, and was much liked. Since then the weather has been fine, the days warm, and nights foggy.—*Armidale Express* of Saturday.

CASTLEREAGH.—On Wednesday James Geary, late committal for stealing a horse, the property of Ashburg Hutchinson, was discharged from gaol, the Attorney-General declining to prosecute. He was at once re-committed upon the charge of wilful stealing.—*Southern Argus* of Saturday.

SONNET.

TO THE ANGEL ON THE UNIVERSITY HALL.

(For the Annual Commemoration.)

High on thy pinnacle exalted, there,
With unclouded face, serene and clear,
The centre-piece of the Austral hemisphere
O'erlooking all, with faultless calm brow,
May'st thou behold hereafter (if not now)
Troops of Australian youth, all bannering,
Led onward by thy side, the Florian spring
To crowd, and at the Muses' shrine to bow.
Behold! where stands to view, in bending stone,—
Within the halls thine up-rear'd wings overlook,
And whose inscriptions how! his name were told.
The life-like figure of one (his country's pride!)
Claiming descent from England's lofty soil!
Who, loyal to his King, a patriot-martyr died.

J. F. D.

Paddington.

* Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Viceroy of Ireland, in the reign of Charles I., who thereby devotion to the royal cause, having instigated against himself the ill-will of the popular party, was beheaded on the 12th May, 1641.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The present alarming aspect of sheep property has aroused the energies of many interested Scabbs, and epidemic, as usual, seems to be divided. Whether to let the Scab Act abolish the rash, or to let the scab abolish the Scab Act, seems to be the question. At the late meeting, the majority decided for the latter course. Mr. Roger refers to some plan proposed by Government, but it appears to be an erasion of the law. Yet the idea is good, if it were not fallen—the owner is offered the choice, "Dip your sheep, or lose them." It may be thought anti-preservation will be done people to cure the scab as one; but here and there an owner will be met with who is too luminist or too ignorant, or too apathetic, and his flocks become a nuisance for the disease.

There is a flock of sheep in this neighborhood with sheep in it which have been infected for certainly six weeks or two months, and yet they have been placed in the next yard in clean sheep—some rubbing through the imperfect barrier—clean backs, all round, and nothing done to check the disease. For such a case the Scab Act is most appropriable, and its provisions have absolutely been put in force with a view to compulsory destruction—and this with the full concurrence of the representatives of "more than two hundred thousand sheep all round, whose turn may possibly come next. If Government suspend the Scab Act for six months to try curative measures, the sale will be over—we have had at the end of that time six months' start in all the *neglected* flocks.

Have any of the gentlemen in Sydney who formed the majority at the meeting ever studied the habits of the scab insect. One of its most important characteristics is its disposition to migrate on the first chance. Let a look of wool be removed from a scabby sheep (an infected part), and the insect will immediately leave it, and crawl away visibly to the nearest eye, at a pace that may be considered rapid for its size. The insect is plainly visible in the wool with a common magnifying glass, unattenuated on the fibres towards the extremities, and doubtless it leaves the wool as the sheep troubles anything. With the insect so plainly visible there should be no mystery about the existence of scab. The insect can be found a few days after infection; and if it cannot be found and shown in good evidence that it has been *seen*, no bench of magistrates ought to condemn a sheep. If the insect can be seen, then let the Act take its course.

If the Act is suspended, doubtless some time will be given for suggestions; but to the meantime I trust that there will be a pause. If the Scab Act can be suspended, why not the laws against violence and robbery? It is a bad example to set, at the present time.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Goonoo Goonoo, March 29th.

ST. MARY'S, BALMAIN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—If that combative individual, "Parishioner," will take the trouble to inquire of one of the churchwardens the cause of there being no bell at St. Mary's he will receive satisfactory explanation; but as I think it exceedingly bad taste to drag parish matters before the public, I shall not enter into particulars in print; moreover, I have neither time nor inclination so to do.

WALTER CHURCH,
One of the Churchwardens.

SHOCKING CASE.—On Thursday evening, Captain Rowsenberg, as police magistrate of Wollongong, was called to a woman, living out about four miles from the Middle Creek road to Bookworth, to hear her dying deposition. This woman, who kept a grog shanty, was only about a year and a half ago for putting her then husband, Morris Herbert, on the fire, thereby causing his death. Here was a chance of justice she escaped, and has since married a man named M'Coy. The woman, whom the Magistrate and Mr. Barratt found in a fearful state, having been lying for days without food, and apparently in an insensible state, presented a horrible appearance, having been beaten from head to foot, and with a gash in her skull, stated to have been inflicted with a tomahawk. Files had got to the wounds and maggots innumerable were propagating. The woman deposed that the injuries were caused by her husband, and two fellows, named Lynch and Joyce, who had since decamped; and that it was done when all were in a drunken state, in an endeavour to obtain some money she had in her possession. Another illustration of the curse of the colony.—*Albury Banner* of Saturday.

SCAB IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.—A public meeting, called by advertisement, of

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Highlander, for Moreton Bay.
Jane Lockhart, for Otago.
Kinsey, for Waikouro, via Brisbane.
Wallaroo (s.), for Wide Bay.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
Maitland (s.), for Gosford.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Wentzel Castle, for Galle; Lobelia, for Batavia; Wilhelmina, for Hongkong; Miss Bell, for Bombay; Ben Nevis, for Foochow; Hindostan, for Port Stephens, via Newcastle; Kosem, for Hobart, via Newcastle; Planet, for Otago; Black Dog, for New Caledonia; W. H. Dean, for Launceston.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 31.

Black Dog, schooner, 147 tons, Captain Lichfield, for New Caledonia. Passenger—Mr. Tenner.

W. B. Dana, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Tobin, for Launceston.

Zwaar, barquin, 617 tons, Captain Hemert, for Nelson, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Fanny, 4,127, 667 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Otago, with 265 passengers.

Wellard (s.), 300 tons, Captain A. Coote, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Harnell, J. F. Byrne, Hebblewhite, J. K. Knaggs, W. Chamberlain, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 31.

Victoria, from Maclesay River, with 1500 bushels maize; Corinna, Maid of Australia, Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 2400 bushels maize; 250 bags 350 bushels oats, 6 scrips poultry, 13 cases eggs, 7 tons bark, 6 dozen mullets, 15 hides, 50 dozen pumpkins; Fanstone (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 bales hay, 16 bales wool, 34 bags potatoes, 28 bags bran, 20 bags bones, 66 pigs, 9 scrips poultry; 1 cow, 7 calves, 150 sheep; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 867 bales hay, 17 bales wool, 39 bags maize, 9 calves, 2 cows, 2 bullock, 1 horse, 10 scrips poultry, 24 hides, 85 bags oysters.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 31.

Esther, for Manning River; Prompt, Minnie Maid, Petrel, J. Fanton, Martin Silva, Venture, Ranger, for Newcastle; Wallaroo and Ann, for Shoalhaven.

REPORTS.—MARCH 31.

W. B. Dana, for Launceston: 16 bales hops, 80 cases whalers, Moselle and Ems: 34 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 47 bags cedar, Andersen, Campbell, and Co.

Uren (s.), for Brisbane: 15 bags oats, 3 hogsheads brandy, Wilkie, Kenny, and Co.; 1 package bleach, N. Gilford; 1 package calomel, Watkins and Leigh; 1 quarter-cask 1 hogshead brandy, J. L. Montefiore; 2 hogsheads 20 brandy, 20 packages, Mellon and Son; 142 bags sugar, case cigars, 6 packages, Dangar, Glasheen, and Co.; 3 packages, W. R. Allen; 2 packages tobacco, 10 cases brandy, 20 case-casks whisky, 40 packages, G. Stevens, Brother, and Co.; 2 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks brandy, 15 packages, Hebblewhite and Co.; 1 package, Prime and Cowlishaw; 3 packages, 478 bags sugar, 3 hogsheads 15 quarter-casks molasses, Colonial Sugar Company; 20 bags bran, 2 Powell; 2 rolls lead, Saloway, Fenn, and Co.; 6 cases, Jacobsen; 6 cases J. and R. Rose; 95 bags potatoes, 6 bags, Hardy; 40 bars iron, Priest and Co.; 1 package, Redding; 10 cases tea; 1 case, Alderson and Scott; 1 hogshead beer, L. Marshall; 3 packages, 31 Reid; 15 packages, J. and G. Thompson; 2 cases, Rowlatt and Lennard; 1 package, F. N. Russell and Co.; 18 packages, Lewis and Co.; 2 packages, Kemp and Parsons; 8 packages, Chapman, Hebblewhite and Co.; 3 packages, Kohn and Co.; 1 hogshead oil, W. Hamilton; 1 case, R. W. Pitt; 3 cases whalers, H. Brookes; 6 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, A. Macarthur and Co.; 30 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 10 bags bran, T. C. Rundle; 1 package, W. Moon; 10 hogsheads brad, Tooth and Co.; 15 bags rice, 15 packages, A. Caldwell; 1 case, S. Stewart; 1 case, J. Richardson; 10 bags potatoes, M'Nab; 6 rolls, G. Wilkie; 16 packages, J. Hebblewhite; 3 cases, Smith, Price, and Co.; 2 packages, Preside and Co.; 18 packages, J. W. Lowes and Co.; 1 c. v., Boyers and Co.; 30 bags candy, M. Stannard; 2 packages, Elliott Brothers; 12 packages, L. Blackwood; 1 case, Chas. Harrison; 2 cases, A. and E. S. Lyon; 1 case, Tyrrell and Co.; 2 cases, Peirce, Gee, and Co.; 1 case, Mary Jane; 1 bag, J. Lucas; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 packages, H. Hebblewhite; 1 box, D. Evans; 1 c. v., Charles and Hughes; 1 case, R. J. Read; 7 packages, H. Vickery; 1 case, J. Lee; 1 package, W. Tozer; 2 cases, J. Sevdal; 1 package, Mr. Isaacs; 10 casks c. ale, 6 bags potatoes, C. Johnson; 25 bags oats, 10 bags potatoes; 2 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 bag, W. Hesketh; 1 package, R. Archer; 1 do., Pirrelle, Brothers; 1 cable, R. Cash; 1 package, Mitchell and Co.; 1 case, Agnew, T. Co'less; 1 package, Lear and Co.; 1 package, Tooher and Co.; 1 horse, M'Hugh; 1 package, A. and W. Cameron; 61 cases fruit, 12 bags potatoes, Griffiths; 12 cases chair, W. Brown; 42 bags potatoes, Wentworth Estate; 2 bags, Graham and Mitchell; 1 case, Nathaniel and Co.; 6 bitters, M'Donnell; 22 packages, Dangar, Gleadow; 3 packages, Bentham.

Black Dog, for New Caledonia: 1 box tobacco, M. Bayley; 81 bags sugar, 300 bags flour, 20 cases wine, 2 barrels pork, 60 sheet, D. Towns and Co.; 50 cases brandy, 2 quarter-casks whisky, 2 packages tea, Bear and Co.; 4 casks tobacco, 10 cases 2 quarter-casks brandy, 2 packages, Lavender, Crowley, and Co.; 1 case, Forsythe, Jones, Brothers, and Co.; 1 cask wine, Colonial Sugar Company; 42 cases candles, W. Bennett; 2 bags tobacco, 1 hogshead wine, 1 package cigars, 2 packages tobacco, 1 cask sugar, 1 package snuff, 1 case cigars, 1 case manikins, 180 bags flour, 46 boxes soap, 46 boxes pipes, 464 bags oats, 210 feet timber, 107 casks, 92 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 10,000 bricks, 80 bolters, 1 cart, 7 casks, 27 casks tin, 12 casks 2 quarter, 5 beer 4 hundles iron, 106 packages, J. C. Williamson; 150 spokes, 10 fellows, 2 packages, J. Keay.

Planet, for Otago: 318 cases gin, 100 packages tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 386 bags flour, C. Cook; 6 cases cheese, Mrs. Lofgrave; 73 bags bran, 10 cases cheese, Hordy; 35 packages, Proctor, Brothers, and Gray; 12 packages, Coles, Paterson, and Co.; 50 bags flour, J. Byrne; 100 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 106 tubs butter, 30 ox hides bran, L. Kendall; 364 tons coal, Bowe, Norton, and Co.; 13,000 cigars, 2 packages tobacco, original cargo.

SHIP MAILS.

MAILS will CLOSE at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Otago.—By the Planet, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hobarton.—By the White Eagle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Black Dog, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Kiama.—By the Tiptree, this day, at noon.

For Bodalla.—By the Bellerophon (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Batemans.—By the Bellerophon (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Port Macquarie.—By the Wallaroo (s.), on Saturday, at 6.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 31: Sophie, barque, 278 tons, Captain Dierker, for South Sea Islands; Gertrude, ship, 507 tons, Captain Bartlett, for San Francisco; Melbourne, ship, 644 tons, Captain Goodin, for Guam.

Vessels signalled by the Martlet, in Cooper Straits, January 6th.—The ship Pyke Tremer, from Wampoo, for London, with 1st. the ship Stuart, from Manila to London, with sugar.

ACCOUNT TO THE RAINBOW STEAMER.—Last night, a telegram was received from the Steamer announcing that the U. and S. R. Co.'s steamer Rainbow was ashore on the Sow and Pigs. The following is the account given before 9 o'clock, and the first intelligence of her grounding was received about one hour afterwards. The Captain (s.) of the same Company's vessels, proceeding to sea, and observing the unwonted state of the Rainbow's position, at once went to her, but, being unable to render any assistance, the s. came returned to the wharf to report the accident to the Company's manager. He proceeded to the Heads and found the Rainbow hard and fast with about ten yards of the beach. It appears that the steamer was going out by the west channel, and the helmsman, when ordered to put the helm hard a-starboard pulled hard a-port, and the error was not discovered, before Captain Hamilton was all on observing the vessel coming up, as he thought, against the helm. The engines were at once stopped and moved astern, but too late to prevent her striking, the Grafton (s.) tried to tow her off, but could not move her; she, however, remained alongside ready to do so when the flood tide made sufficiently, which would not occur before this morning. Although the Rainbow was making water, but the pumps, with the assistance of the crew bailing, was sufficient to keep it under.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVAL.

March 30.—Caliedar, from Sydney.
March 31.—Western Star, from Portland.
DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
March 31, 9 a.m.

Twofold Bay ... W. Cloudy.
Goulburn ... S.E. Cloudy.
Armidale ... W. Fine. Bar. 24·494. Ther. 66·
Brentwood ... S.W. Fine.
Newcastle ... W. Fine. Bar. 30·098. Ther. 71·
South Head ... N.E. Fine and clear.
Wellington ... Light. Fine.
Kiama ... S.W. Cloudy.
Bathurst ... S.E. Fine. Bar. 27·043. Ther. 72·
Parkes ... Calm. Fine.
Young ... Calm. Fine.
Goulburn ... Calm. Fine, and very hot. Bar. 29·811. Ther. 72·
Albury ... S.E. Cloudy. Bar. 29·60. Ther. 70·
Swan Schank ... S.E. light breeze. Fine. Bar. 29·77. Ther. 67·
Cape Otway ... S.E. very light. Fine. Bar. 29·784. Ther. 65·
Portland Bay ... W. light. Cloudy. Bar. 29·91. Ther. 66·
Adelaide ... N.E. Cloudy. Bar. 29·920.
Golden Bay ... S.S.E. Cloudy. Bar. 29·900.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Spray, schooner, 100 tons, Brown, from Wanganui, New Zealand.
March 26.—Gowlan Queen, brig, 176 tons, Lott, from Geelong.
March 26.—William Wesen, barque, 304 tons, Griffiths, from Melbourne.
March 26.—Osprey, barque, 461 tons, Fleetwoman, from Otago. Passengers—27 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Anne and Jane, barque, Smith, for Auckland, with 1 box soap, 1 case hats, 283 bags and 30 bags guano; Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. M'Grath and Black.

March 26.—Northern Rose, ship, Brown, for Melbourne, with 880 tons coal, and 2 cases matches.

March 31.—Tyben, barque, Jackson, for Melbourne, with 486 tons coal.

March 31.—Panama, American barque, Bonig, for San Francisco, with 431 tons coal, and 138 tons pig iron.

THE St. JOB TRADE.—Letters received at Portsmouth from the West Coast of Africa state that her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Wrangler, Commander Tremlett, had sent her launch, for trial before the Court of the Mixed Commission, a Portuguese boat, supposed to be a slaver. The boat on the approach of the launch set fire to slaves, but it is estimated, 2,000 starving to death for the purchase of others. This would be the first time of the Court being called upon to exercise its functions during a period of seven years. Considerable excitement prevailed among the traders and slave dealers on shore in consequence of the capture, but no doubt the natural but cruel theory, that 'dead men tell no tales,' will be embraced and become prizes to the Spanish or Portuguese barque and a brig under English colours had been detained by the Rapid, and sent in to Liberia. The second master of the Rapid, who joined the ship at Middleton Bay, was placed in charge of the prize crew, and proceeded to Liberia, a distance of 300 miles from its mouth. Nothing, however, could be heard of Dr. Baikie. He was said to have started for Lokoja, united Sokoto, of the situation or extent of which but little is known by Europeans. In other letters received from the same quarter slavers were stated to be plentiful, and all the officers and men in the squadron were on the qui vive for captures and prize money.—*Middleton Express Leader*, January 23.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51·4'. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 12s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. Mon. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 31.

1 case 10 breakfast tubing, Constable and Turner.
1430 chests, 1272 half-chests tea, 1 box cutlasses, F. Towns and Co.
2 cases books, Sheriff and Dowling.
1 case jeweller's rollers, Veyret and Delarue.
1 bales drapery, A. S. Webster.
10 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.
12 packages steel, W. R. Hall.
3518 rails, 8 bars spikes, Railway Commissioners.
201 half-chests tea, J. L. Montefiore.
126 packages iron, 1 case chain, W. F. Norris.
277 packages pipe, 2 casks coloring, 7 cases isinglass, S. A. Brown.

DUTY PAID.

1 case brooms, H. Chaliner.
2 cases seeds, Bank of New South Wales.
1 case watches and jewellery, C. Evans.
100 fiddles, 10 bales wool, Hort and Co.
10 bales serges, J. Fairfax and Sons.
250 cases oilcloths, 78 coils rope, 50 iron rail, 10 Sugarloaf hollowware, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
8 cases leather cloths, 2 cases ironmongery, 1 case saddlery-ware, Alderson and Scott.
25 bags nails, 45 bars wheel, H. H. Brownhaugh.
1275 bags wheat, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
710 bags flour, 6 bags wheat, N. Cowan.

DUTY PAID.

1 case perfumery & plate, Watkins and Leigh.
1864 1 case 12278 half-chests tea, D. Towns and Co.
5 ton sugar, J. L. Montefiore.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIDE.	WIND.	REMARKS.
March 31.	4.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	8 p.m.	N.E.	Dittto. Ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. MARCH 30TH AND 31ST, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Min. on grass.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
March 30.										
Newcastle	30·108	72°	72°	70°	81°	67°	—	W.	1	0
Sydney	30·108	72°	72°	70°	81°	67°	—	S.E.	1	0
Deniliquin	29·950	73°	73°	69°	91°	47°	—	W.	1	0
March 31.										
Armidale	26·07	74°	58°		79·6			W.	1	0
Bathurst	27·000	72°	68°	64°	87°	47·6	—	W.	1	0
Sydney	30·108	72°	72°	70°	81°	67°	—	S.E.	1	0
Deniliquin	29·811	73°	70°	66°	93°	49°	—	calm.	0	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 30.—Newcastle, fine and fr—; Bathurst, fine; Deniliquin, fine. March 31.—Armidale, fine; Newcastle, fine; Bathurst, fine; Albury, cloudy; Deniliquin, fine, and very hot.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1863.

SIX DAYS.

DAYS OF WEEK.	MONTH.	WEEK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
			h. m.	h. m.
			Full Moon 4	2 after.
			Last Quarter ... 11	11 37 morn.
			New Moon 18	1 after.
			First Quarter ... 25	7 after.
			Perigee 2	9 after.
			Apogee 16	7 after.
D.	M.	W.	H. M.	H. M.
1 W.	12	8	6 15	6 49
2 Th.	13	8	6 16	6 48
3 Fri.	14	8	6 16	6 47
4 Sat.	15	8	6 16	6 46
5 Sun.	16	8	6 16	6 45
6 M.	17	9	6 16	6 44
7 Tu.	18	9	6 17	6 43
8 W.	19	9	6 17	6 42
9 Th.	20	9	6 20	6 40
10 Fri.	21	9	6 21	6 39
11 Sat.	22	9	6 22	6 38
12 Sun.	23	9	6 23	6 37
13 M.	24	9	6 24	6 36
14 Tu.	25	9	6 25	6 35
15 W.	26	9	6 26	6 34
16 Th.	27	9	6 27	6 33
17 Fri.	28	9	6 28	6 32
18 Sat.	29	9	6 29	6 31
19 Sun.	1	10	6 30	6 30
20 M.	2	10	6 31	6 29
21 Tu.	3	10	6 32	6 28
22 W.	4	10	6 33	6 27
23 Th.	5	10	6 34	6 26
24 Fri.	6	10	6 35	6 25
25 Sat.	7	10	6 36	6 24
26 Sun.	8	10	6 37	6 23
27 M.	9	10	6 38	6 22
28 Tu.	10	10	6 39	6 21
29 W.	11	10	6 40	6 20
30 Th.	12	10	6 41	6 19

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

3rd. GOOD FRIDAY.
5th. EASTER SUNDAY.
11th. FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
18th. SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
23rd ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
26th. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Courts of General Sessions held at—Brown's, 7th; Almondale, 14th; Sydney, 20th; Eden, 28th.

District Court Sittings held at—Hay, 2nd; Sydney, 7th; Tamworth, 7th; Maitland, 8th; Armidale, 14th; Eden, 28th.

Criminal Sittings at Darlinghurst, 6th.

First Term begins, 7th.

Equity Appeals, 27th to 30th.

Holidays at Supreme Court, 3rd to 6th.

GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

Kitchen Garden.—At the beginning of the month sow a first crop of early peas, in a warm border of rich soil. A general crop of cauliflowers may be planted about the middle of the month in light well-manured ground. Should the weather be favourable the latter end of the month is a good time to sow, but winds may be safely sown. The crops of celery will now require to be earthed up, in order that they may be properly blanched before they appear in heat for this month. All crops of the cabbage tribe will now require to be earthed up, which process will strengthen and keep them from being loosened by the violence of the wind. Select a few heads of the best kinds of cabbage, and plant out for seed. Asparagus beds require much attention, both as regards manuring and weeding.

Flowers.—Finish planting the different kinds of bulbs. Most kinds of flowering trees and shrubs may now be propagated by layers—choosing the end of the month for the purpose.

The Field.—This is the wheat sowing month; in preparing new land for the seed do not plough too deeply, it should also be cross-ploughed and harrowed; the seed when delivered must be a good full grain, free from smut and all other grasses—the best plan is to have it hand-picked. Barley, oats, maize, tares, in fact, all kinds of seeds for pasture, fodder, or hay, should be sown. Broad beans and peas can be put in now ground.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

1863. April.	STP. Mins.	Sets.	MOON WATER. Rises.	After.
1 Wednesday	2 11	6 49	6 41	6 3

Moon.—Full, 4th instant, 7h. 35m. morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

No part of the policy of the EMPEROR has created more dissatisfaction in France than the project for the conquest of Mexico. It is remarked that an attempt at something similar in Spain led to the ruin of his great predecessor. It is also seen that the reasons for the present expedition are substantially resemble those which were offered by NAPOLEON the First for the usurpation of Spain. There are some differences, it is true, between the national character of the Mexicans and the people of whom they were composed a century, but it is not at all improbable that, after permitting the occupation of the capital of their country as the Spaniards did the occupation of Madrid, they will rise in the more distant parts of the territory, and by marauding and guerilla expeditions harass the French forces, and make it necessary that reinforcements should be supplied upon a scale far in excess of any advantage which France may obtain.

To found a French dynasty at Madrid was the ambition of NAPOLEON the First, in order that the power of Spain might be subsidiary to his own. To found a dynasty in Mexico under Imperial auspices seems to be the project of his successor. There can be no doubt that the crimes of the Mexican Government justify the interposition of European nations. International laws were flagrantly violated and wrongdoers insolently defended. The treatment of our Minister in that country was a specimen of the general behaviour of the Mexican authorities to foreigners. Instead of protecting they robbed him. They took the money in his charge, and appropriated it to their own use. They connived at, if they did not actually sanction and authorize, acts of rapine and murder. These crimes aroused the Governments of Europe and Spain, England and France united to put them down. But the project of France to overturn the Republican Government and to set up an authority which should be monarchical in its leanings if not in its title, was a purpose which England refused to support by any active concurrence, as involving a war to which there was no certain end. Spain refused her support, having certain ambitious of her own which contemplated at least the moral recovery of people whom she governed so long, and it must be admitted latterly with an unsurpassed cruelty. Left to himself by the withdrawment of these Powers from any participation in the war, NAPOLEON has gone into it with vigour, and has become so committed that to withdraw would involve his arms and policy in disgrace.

There are several motives which would reconcile European nations to French occupation and virtual government of Mexico. There can be no doubt under the French power order will be established; and these frightful crimes which dishonour the country and render residence there so unsafe, will be visited with very prompt and effective punishment. The effect of order would be the revival of commerce, in which the free policy of trade will admit all nations to take a part. It is one important difference in modern times that it is not now according to the custom of nations to appropriate to themselves all the advantages of their conquests and government. At least it is not the custom anywhere except in the states of North America. There is no doubt that while France would open up a trade with the Mexicans which might be advantageous to her own people, the rest of the world would be able by security in their various lines to extend their operations far beyond what is now either practicable or safe.

The EMPEROR has not disguised his intention of holding in check the ascendancy of the North American people. His reason is that they should not possess an absolute command of the products of the new world—not indeed that there is any possibility that this should be the case. America is rent in twain by differences of which the question of free trade is not the chief, but only an essential part, and we have no reason to suppose that any single State will have it in its power to hold back from Europe the products of the new world. But the Democracy of America is extremely offensive to NAPOLEON, and have been traced pretty well along the French frontiers, and make it necessary that reinforcements should be supplied upon a scale far in excess of any advantage which France may obtain.

To found a French dynasty at Madrid was the ambition of NAPOLEON the First, in order that the power of Spain might be subsidiary to his own. To found a dynasty in Mexico under Imperial auspices seems to be the project of his successor. There can be no doubt that the crimes of the Mexican Government justify the interposition of European nations. International laws were flagrantly violated and wrongdoers insolently defended. The treatment of our Minister in that country was a specimen of the general behaviour of the Mexican authorities to foreigners. Instead of protecting they robbed him. They took the money in his charge, and appropriated it to their own use. They connived at, if they did not actually sanction and authorize, acts of rapine and murder. These crimes aroused the Governments of Europe and Spain, England and France united to put them down. But the project of France to overturn the Republican Government and to set up an authority which should be monarchical in its leanings if not in its title, was a purpose which England refused to support by any active concurrence, as involving a war to which there was no certain end. Spain refused her support, having certain ambitions of her own which contemplated at least the moral recovery of people whom she governed so long, and it must be admitted latterly with an unsurpassed cruelty. Left to himself by the withdrawment of these Powers from any participation in the war, NAPOLEON has gone into it with vigour, and has become so committed that to withdraw would involve his arms and policy in disgrace.

There are several motives which would reconcile European nations to French occupation and virtual government of Mexico. There can be no doubt under the French power order will be established; and these frightful crimes which dishonour the country and render residence there so unsafe, will be visited with very prompt and effective punishment. The effect of order would be the revival of commerce, in which the free policy of trade will admit all nations to take a part. It is one important difference in modern times that it is not now according to the custom of nations to appropriate to themselves all the advantages of their conquests and government. At least it is not the custom anywhere except in the states of North America. There is no doubt that while France would open up a trade with the Mexicans which might be advantageous to her own people, the rest of the world would be able by security in their various lines to extend their operations far beyond what is now either practicable or safe.

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The glories of the Lachlan gold-field are somewhat dimmer than they have been. The celebrated South lead, with its Homeward-bound and other famous holes, has been pretty well exhausted, and no second gutter of corresponding richness has yet been disclosed. Gold is still being raised in anything but contemptible quantities. The present returns, in fact, would be thought very encouraging if it had not been that previous finds had raised a high standard of expectation, so that anything falling short of what was hoped for, is regarded as a disappointment. The net profits, however, of digging are considerably reduced by the depth to which it is necessary to sink. The present leads appear to be thinning out, and have been traced pretty well along their whole length. So far from there being any attraction to new arrivals, there appears to be a decreasing occupation for those that are on the ground. Unless fresh auriferous ground is opened up speedily, the population will diminish, and disperse to other quarters.

This has been the fate of most rushes. There is scarcely an alluvial gold-field in Victoria that has not been alternately rushed and abandoned, and again revisited by those who have had good reason to be satisfied that the ill favour into which the locality had fallen was as little justifiable as was the extravagance of the enthusiasm it had once given rise to. The practice of alluvial digging by a number of small independent parties, unavoidable leads to an immense waste of time and labour. It is popular, and is full of the excitement of gambling, but the gains to the individuals are precarious, while to the community the net profit of raising the gold in that way is nearly reduced to nothing. When the productiveness of a new rush is balanced against the direct and indirect impoverishment it causes, the balance is not very much to the national credit.

The deep sinking at the Lachlan is not to be compared, with that at Ballarat, either as to the depth of the shafts, or the difficulty of sinking them. But the same combination of resources which has proved so successful in the sister colony, might achieve equally beneficial results on this side of the border. There is no reason for believing that the alluvial deposits on the Lachlan are really exhausted. But then who is going to take the trouble to look for a new lead unless he can derive a proportionate benefit from success? One man smokes his pipe and shepherds, while another digs and sweats; and if the labour is crowned with success the idler, by taking up the contiguous claim, comes in for an equal chance of success. This is not a fair division of the risk; and is not very encouraging to prospectors. If all would take it in turns to sink a hole, the toil as well as the benefit of discovery would be shared, as would also the risks and losses of unsuccessful exploration. There seems to be no sufficient reason why the principle of co-operative partnership should not be carried out with respect to alluvial digging, and why it should not be made equally available for the purpose of systematic prospecting as for the purpose of working combined claims in a lead already discovered. The difficulty really seems to be in the restlessness of the population, and their want of mutual adhesiveness—a want that is largely based on a distrust of each other's good faith. It is by means of combination that the Chinese achieve successful results. If they worked as isolatedly as the Europeans do, they would starve. It is true that their standard of living is lower than would suit a European, but so is their standard of a day's work lower than that of the superior race, and it must be remembered that it is generally the poorest soil that falls to their lot. What they are to do on inferior land, might be more than matched by a stronger race of men on richer land. If the same potent principle of associated and methodically regulated labour were applied, the Chinese generally would not long escape surveillance, and the bond of their organisation is supplied by the principle of authority to which they they have sufficient respect to pay obedience. Combinations of European diggers cannot be formed around any nucleus of authority, but "splitters" and "leaguers" are ready to supply its place. It is not to the credit of the superior race that among them the repulsion of individuality should be so much stronger than the attraction of combination, that it cannot be effectually overcome, even under the pressure of the famous reply to Lord Stanley.

There are some movements being made at the Lachlan in the direction of quartz-crushing. If enterprise in this direction is successful, it will re-establish the prosperity of the gold-field, and that, too, on a firmer basis than that on which it has hitherto rested. A population drawing a steady income from quartz-mining, would become possessed of resources that might be made available for prospecting for additional alluvial leads wherever a more intimate knowledge of the country indicated that there were fair chances of success. If, however, the early speculations in quartz-crushing should prove unremunerative, it will, doubtless, be a heavy blow, and a great discouragement to the prosperity of Forbes. Such a result, however, can hardly occur if reasonable pains are taken to test the quality and extent of the reef before indulging in any rash expenditure for machinery, and if when reliable indications have been found, an adequate supply of capital is forthcoming to put the reef effectually to the test by economical scale, and if the planning of the machinery is executed with a knowledge of the latest improvements, and the working operations are superintended vigilantly, honestly, and intelligently, beyond what is usual when the miners themselves contribute, or the gold-fields themselves supply, there will be no difficulty in drawing capital from without, on good cause being shown. There is plenty of capital seeking investment, and the operation of quartz-crushing would attract it, if confidence were felt in soundness of the schemes put forward, and the intelligent *bona fides* of the projectors.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

MR. RICHARD ARMSTRONG died last night. His death was caused by a fall from his horse.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Land Act Amendment Bill was again postponed. The House at its rising adjourned for a fortnight.

Markets quiet.

SUPREME COURT.—Master's Office, business this day: Woodman v. Hunt, report; Houston, a lunatic, report; Cowling v. Douglass, taxation; Armstrong v. Irving, minutes; Re Mahon, a lunatic, to consider.

ELECTION FOR THE GLEBE.—A numerously attended meeting of the friends and supporters of the Honorable T. W. Smart, seeking re-election for the representation of the Glebe electorate, was held at the Unity Hall, Balmain, yesterday evening. Dr. Bowie occupied the chair, and briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to take such steps as might be deemed requisite to secure the re-election of the Honorable T. W. Smart. Mr. Twentyman, in a few appropriate remarks, moved the following resolution:—"That meeting pledges itself to carry out in all their integrity the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting held at Mr. Storm's on the evening of the 26th instant, thereby favoring the return of the Honorable T. W. Smart." The motion was seconded by Mr. Abbott, put and carried unanimously. The meeting subsequently was addressed by Messrs. Fenton and Wellings, both of whom pointed out that unified and earnest action would probably be required, as it was reported that another candidate would be nominated. It was stated that in Balmain the greatest possible state of feeling prevailed respecting Mr. Smart, but that at the Glebe there appeared to be some difference of opinion. Dr. Bowie having vacated the chair, Mr. Spence was moved into it, when a vote of thanks was accorded to the former for presiding. The meeting then dispersed.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—We understand that the gaslike notice of their intention to apply, on the last day of next term, for admission as attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, three are Mr. Henry Fisher, of Bathurst, who has served the requisite period of clerkship under Mr. J. N. Walsh; and Mr. William Hilson Pigott, of Sydney, who has served as articled clerk, first to the late Mr. Henry Newman, and subsequently to Mr. William Maginn.

DISCOVERY OF A VALUABLE COAL MINE.—A company of gentlemen, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. Samuel, M.L.A., and Mr. J. D. McLean, have recently been employing parties to bore for coal in the neighbourhood of Stockton, on the north shore of the harbour of Newcastle. The result of their labours has been the discovery, at a depth of 256 feet, of a magnificent seam of coal, 8 feet 6 inches in thickness. The seam is precisely free from bands and is of a very superior quality. The discovery is one of great importance, on account of the facility for shipment which the new mine will possess, as the pit will be less than an eighth of a mile from deep water, where the largest ship entering the port of Newcastle can load. Consequently a very short railway line will be required; and as the proprietors will have their own staiths to load, they will not be dependant upon the Government steam cranes. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors of the mine to commence operations at once by sinking two shafts and by erecting the necessary machinery. A report on the seam has been forwarded to the Minister for Lands by Mr. Keene, the member of coal fields, who was present at the boring. The land on which the mine has been discovered belongs to the Government, and a mining lease has been obtained by the proprietors under the Land Act.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—We observe in a recent number of *Mitchell's Steam Register*, an account of the launch of a wooden screw steamer, built for the Government of Fiji, and classed with lignum vitæ, wood from New South Wales, which is particularly adapted for the use, wearing as smooth as the finest iron.

DARING ROBBERY.—We understand that on Tuesday last, or early on Wednesday morning, the shop of Mr. Gooldson, King-street, was burglariously entered by means of skeleton keys, the thief or thieves taking with them the following goods:—Gold rings, bullion cord, black cloth, and tweed trousers; boys' suits, crimson shirts, silk handkerchiefs, white shirts, neckties, braces, hats, brushes, and other articles of clothing unknown. On discovering the robbery Mr. Gooldson at once communicated with the police, but as yet nothing has been discovered to lead to the detection of the burglars.

CRICKET.—A general meeting of the Albion Club was held at Lawrence's, last evening, Mr. Aylward in the chair. Mr. H. Fairfax was elected on the committee. A match was arranged to play fifteen at South Creek on Easter Monday. Five members were balloted for and elected. The meeting then adjourned.

LARGE TUBULAR IRON GIRDER.—Much curiosity and interest were excited on Monday by the sight along George-street of a very huge piece of ironwork, and many persons were put a little puzzled to discover its purpose. There, however, who saw it deposited in front of the new building in course of erection for Mr. Lassetter, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel; and upon examining the whole got satisfied that the measurement of that structure. Wroughtiron has only very recently been used in Sydney as a substitute for timber for girders in buildings, though it has been employed for that purpose in Melbourne for some time past. The first tubular wrought iron girders made in Sydney were those for the new wing of the Australian Museum, and were the manufacture of Mr. Penny, of Cooper-street, Glebe; the largest of these girders,

THE SCAB DISEASE.

A MEETING, convened by advertisement, of gentlemen interested in grazing pursuits, was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, "to take into consideration what steps it may be desirable to adopt to prevent further extension of scab." There were nearly a hundred gentlemen present; amongst whom were the following members of the Assembly:—Mr. Dickson, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Egar, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Harpur, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Macleay, and Mr. Atkinson; and also Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. Sandeman, Mr. B. Lloyd, Mr. Flood, Mr. Oglivie, Mr. Josephson, and other influential stockowners.

On the motion of Mr. R. HILL,

Mr. Dickson, M.L.A., was voted to the chair, and in opening the business of the meeting, remarked that all classes of the community were more or less interested in the spread of scab; and it would, therefore, be competent to any gentleman present to give any information he possessed on this matter. He had no confidence in the proceedings of the previous meetings in consequence of the manner in which they were convened. This meeting had, however, been properly and legitimately convened, and had been duly advertised; and he trusted that those who had any remark or any suggestion to submit, would freely offer them to the meeting.

Mr. ROBERTS said he would take the liberty of making a few remarks, as no other gentleman appeared to be prepared to do so. He looked upon this disease of scab as being of the greatest importance. The question was indeed a political one; and the Parliament of the country ought to be convened, in order to consider the case in a business-like way. He was an old veterinary surgeon, and he had had some experience in the treatment of scab in the old country. That disease was not, however, considered so formidable in England as it was here; the flocks there were more moderate in extent than those in Australia, and they had also greater facilities in the way of remedies, as well as unlimited assistance. Therefore, it required great and mature consideration in laying out plans for the suppression and cure of the disease before so large an amount of property was sacrificed. Many of the sheep, which were worth a pound a-piece, were to be sacrificed for four shillings. This was a matter which concerned the general mercantile interests of the community. He remembered that in the old country the remedy used for this disease was a mild mercurial ointment, which was rubbed into the skin of the sheep, and the animal would recover. In Lincolnshire some of the finest stock in the world was produced; there the farmers dipped their sheep in an arsenical solution. He had had no experience of the disease in this country; perhaps the infection was more violent here than it was at home; but at the same time it appeared to him that there were greater facilities for curing it here than there were at home, owing to the great extent of the pasturage, which allowed of the flocks being shifted about. [Mr. Rogers was proceeding to allude to some of the remedies for the cure of scab, but, on the suggestion of the chairman that the meeting should entertain some specific resolution, he resumed his seat.]

Mr. BUCKNELL said he would submit to the meeting the following proposal, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Executive should place the infected districts under quarantine immediately." He thought that the first thing to be considered was to keep the disease where it now was, if it were possible. If the sheep were permitted to travel out of those districts, the whole of the colony would become infected within twelve months. Sheep might leave an infected district to-day, and the disease might break out in a month hence a hundred miles away. No sheep ought to be allowed to go up the country until they had been pronounced sound by an inspector.

Mr. PEMBERTON PALMER seconded the resolution, perfectly agreeing with the remarks of the last speaker.

Mr. RAMSAY considered that the Government should also be requested to place under quarantine such districts as might come within their knowledge to be infected. He would accordingly move the following as an amendment:—"That the Government be requested to declare any other districts which may from time to time become infected with the scab also under quarantine, and further that such individual proprietors be kept within a mile of his own boundary."

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the amendment was incorporated with the original resolution, which was thereupon submitted to the meeting in the following form:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Executive should place all infected districts under quarantine immediately."

Mr. SAMUEL said, he thought that this meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the best means to be taken to prevent the spread of scab; and that some suggestions would be proposed for the attainment of that object. But it appeared to him that both the resolution and the amendment were impracticable. We were asked to suggest to the Government a course which it would be impossible for them to take, when we had a law which otherwise provided for the case. If we wanted the law to be amended, we should ask the Government to call Parliament together immediately. He hoped that a company of practical intelligent gentlemen would not solicit the Government to pursue a course which was quite contrary to common sense, as well as one that it would be impossible constitutionally to adopt. If they thought that the sheep ought not to be destroyed for the purpose of getting rid of the scab, the Government ought to be asked to repeal the present law. But if, on the other hand, they thought that the owners of sheep ought to be afforded an opportunity of curing the disease, then they ought to ask the Government to pursue the course he had suggested, which was, to call Parliament together. He had been a sheep farmer for many years, and he believed the disease to be curable. He had, in his seat in Parliament, opposed the passing of the Scab Act, because he believed it to be a monstrous piece of legislation; first, because it constituted the State an insurance office for the sheep farmer, who was, by paying a certain sum of money, enabled to insure his sheep against a certain disease; and, secondly, because the owner of the sheep was to receive four shillings for every animal that was destroyed. He looked upon such an interference to be monstrous, contending that the insurance of sheep ought to be left to private enterprise. He had foreseen at the time that such a case as the present might occur, that, either from the importation of sheep infected with this disease, or from so sudden a change of seasons as we had lately experienced—severe floods following a prolonged drought—the flocks of the colony might be largely infected with scab, and that no amount of money would afford compensation for the losses that the slaughter of the diseased animals would involve. It was on that account that he had opposed the passing of the present Act.

Mr. EGAR said as the resolution was now before the meeting he begged to move an amendment. He would state that, before Mr. Samuel spoke, this amendment had been suggested to him; therefore, although he was desirous of profiting by his friend's remarks, he had not borrowed this resolution from him. He agreed with Mr. Samuel on this point that the Government could not legally alter the present Act which the Legislature, after repeated discussion, had passed. It was not competent for the Government as a matter of course to alter or vary the present Act, except they were inclined to act contrary to law. He confessed, when he attended the meeting at Mr. Mort's room, he felt inclined to suggest something like the resolution now before them. He thought, considering the great amount of property at stake and the great loss that would be suffered through the wholesale destruction of sheep, it was a case involving the public safety, and that the Government would be justified in stepping beyond the law and making a certain proclamation, and thus acting on the well-known maxim that the safety of the people is the supreme law. But there was another course—a constitutional course—which might be adopted. It was quite competent for his Excellency the Governor, being moved by the parties concerned, to call Parliament together for the express purpose of dealing with this question; and as he did not believe the Government would step out of their way and act contrary to law, he felt under all the circumstances that a more constitutional course, and the more practical course, was open to the meeting. He, therefore, moved as an amendment, "That his Excellency the Governor-General be petitioned to summon Parliament together as soon as possible to repeal or amend the present Scab Act." He had no doubt a number of gentlemen would agree with him that the destruction of sheep was not necessary, and he had conversed with several sheep-farmers, who stated positively that the scab could be cured. His proposition, therefore, was this, that if the disease could be cured it was worse than madness to kill the animal. And out of this circle he did not wish to argue, because it was for the other side to show that the disease was incurable. He would not say more at present, but would in his place in Parliament endeavour to modify what he believed was a most destructive law; and he trusted that the squatting gentlemen present would offer their opinions on this question, so that the members of the Assembly might form their views on this point when dealing with it. If no practical good resulted from this meeting, he hoped that some persons here would state their practical views, so that hon. members might learn from them some valuable hints in dealing with the Scab Act.

Mr. HOOD seconded the amendment.

Mr. PALMER said that he had seconded Mr. Buckland's resolution, but after hearing Mr. Egar he thought his resolution was better; and besides, he had no wish to do anything contrary to law. The best thing to be done was to prevent the diseased sheep from travelling. There were no diseased sheep in his district, but if there were, he thought it would be selfish on his part to wish to remove them because no good could be done by their removal. He was quite satisfied that the scab was in no way cured by the sheep being removed; therefore, he thought it was a good resolution that they should not be allowed to travel. In cases of catarrh, that disease was cured by removal, but in the case of the scab disease it was another thing, and no good could be done by removal.

Mr. BUCKLAND said while Parliament was being called together, the disease would be all over the country, or would be a long way over the country, and it would be much harder to stop the disease than it was if steps were taken at once. He thought if the Government could not issue legally a proclamation, still they might take upon themselves to prevent sheep travelling until Parliament was called together.

Mr. DOCKER wish to make a few observations with regard to the original resolution and the amendment. He asked them as practical judges to look at the meaning of the resolution. They were asked to put the infected districts in quarantine. Now, those districts, if the Act was properly enforced, were in quarantine, and Mr. Samuel had pointed out how impossible it was for the Government to do what they were calling on them to do. Besides it was impossible for the Government to place the districts in quarantine. What was the meaning of quarantine? When a vessel was placed in quarantine the passengers were placed on a piece of land within four walls, so that they could not get out. But how could they do that with sheep stations? They could prevent sheep from travelling, but they could not prevent them stealing out from the corners; or if sheep were lost the disease would be spread, notwithstanding all the proclamations they might have issued. He, therefore, did not think this resolution would do any good. With regard to the amendment proposed by Mr. Egar, the Government were asked to call Parliament together to repeal or amend the Scab Act. He agreed with him so far, that he thought the Act wanted amendment. As to repealing it, he thought would be an absurdity, because the enactment was thought necessary, and yet the very moment when there was the necessity to put it in force the Government were asked to call Parliament together to repeal it. Such a proposition, he contended, could only be admissible on these grounds—that the Act was inoperative, or dangerous, or that it would be the means of doing great mischief to the community in general. Now that was not the case with this Act—this Act had been passed some years ago, and the Act now in force was the same as the original; and it was a well known fact that eight or nine months after this Act came into operation the disease ceased, and for seven years he had not heard the name of it. He asked how was it with this Act that they had now this disease, and causing so much mischief before it was discovered? He believed and knew it was a fact that it was in the power of those who had authority to trace it to its source. It was known that it came from Sydney, and at this time they had two inspectors in Sydney. If the presence of the disease was known how was it it had been allowed to reach to such an extent, and this was a question, he thought, the public were entitled to have an answer to. And he thought the community were also entitled to know whether it was through the neglect of those officers that the disease found its way into the country. He thought there was an additional reason why the operation of the Act in force should be immediately carried out to the utmost, and he thought they were not called on to ask the Government to repeal the Act or suspend it. Certainly they were not called upon to do this, because he gathered from the report of the replies of a member of the Executive that a suggestion or insinuation had been thrown out that the provisions of the Act might be evaded, and that the bench of magistrates might take upon themselves the responsibility of not enforcing the law. This he condemned, and said it was not the way in which they should deal with a disease affecting property to so great an extent, and one which would naturally have a most serious effect on the community in general. He thought they were entitled to ask that Parliament be called together to amend the Act, if it were not in the power of the Executive by their own act to effect the amendments, or afford the relief to the pastoral community which was advisable. The compensation fixed by the present Act was, he contended, too small. At the time that that Act was passed the compensation was considered commensurate with the value of the property destroyed; but how was it now, when property had risen to two or three times this value? He thought the meeting would act judiciously if they petitioned his Excellency to call Parliament together to amend the Act, and if they pointed out the amendment—viz., to make the compensation more commensurate with the value of the property destroyed. He thought if the Act were honestly carried out, they might stay the disease; but if it were allowed to go on for a few weeks longer, there would be no forming any idea of the extent of injury that might be done.

Mr. GORDON concurred with the remarks that had fallen from the last speaker. At the same time, as it would be impossible to call Parliament together before the 12th of next month (and this would be a great delay), he thought this was a sufficient reason why the strongest measures ought to be adopted. He did not think the Executive were justified in proclaiming the infected districts, because, in fact, they know very little of the opinions of owners of sheep in the districts where the disease was prevalent. There had been no demonstrations or meetings held, and it was only by hearsay that they know what had been done. He concluded, therefore, the operations of the Scab Act must be looked on by these gentleman as satisfactory. The unsatisfactory part had been alluded to by Mr. Docker, that for the property destroyed fair compensation was not given. With regard to compensation, he thought it extremely strange that the owners of cattle, who had large numbers destroyed in consequence of pleuro-pneumonia were not taxed also, like the sheepowners, but their losses were made good out of the Consolidated Revenue. He thought, therefore, the owners of sheep should be remunerated in the same way. He had no doubt the squatters would be happy to contribute to any fund to alleviate those whose property was destroyed; he, therefore, moved a resolution to the effect—"That this meeting viewed with deep regret the want of determination on the part of the Government in carrying out the Scab Act, and asking that its interpretation be carried out in its strongest integrity, being the only means of staying the disease."

The CHAIRMAN thought this resolution should be put after the previous one had been dealt with.

Mr. MORT suggested that Mr. Gordon should move it as an amendment on the original resolution.

Mr. GORDON's motion not being seconded, dropped.

Mr. FLOOD said if they were to adopt the motion proposed by the last speaker the Government would say they knew the law and the meaning of it. He thought it was bad taste to send such a resolution to any Government, because they were the administrators of the law and ought to know their duty without this meeting guiding them. He was, and always had been, opposed to the present Scab Act, as he thought it was a measure altogether unnecessary. It had been stated by other persons, and he believed, the disease was curable, and could be cured on the same run where it broke out, or where the owner's sheep might have the disease; and therefore he thought they should try to eradicate the disease before they destroyed the animal. But he should like to know if Mr. Docker's view was carried into effect with regard to the price of remuneration, what steps would be taken for such an object? And, if he had a voice in the Legislature, sooner than increase the amount of compensation, he would support a resolution that no remuneration be paid by the public for the sheep destroyed. He could understand, if he was the owner of scabby sheep those who were in the district, and who were in danger of this misfortune, coming forward and paying him to destroy them, but surely that was no reason why the whole community should be called on to pay. And if the disease was in Murrumbidgee why should the squatters in Liverpool Plains be called upon also to contribute. With regard to what had been stated by Mr. Docker, as to the conduct of the authorities, in not discovering that we had diseased sheep, he pointed out that sheep infected with the disease might in the dry season travel for six months before the disease made any progress, so as to be detected by the sheep rubbing and biting themselves. He was himself in a position to state that it was possible to secure a flock of sheep, and knew that it had been done. He had had some years ago a flock of sheep which were very scabby indeed, but which he had been fortunate enough to have effectually cured by the application of a single dressing. If this were the case why should it be thought necessary to give flockmasters a bonus for the destroying of their sheep without reference to the fact whether they had, or had not, made any attempt to cure them? He would suggest that the law should be altered so as to compel flockmasters to do their best to cure their infected sheep, and that if the infected sheep were, after due time, not so cured, then that sheep should be destroyed without any compensation whatever. He did not think that it was, under ordinary circumstances, an advisable course for the Government to be called upon to abrogate the law, but considered that a special case might be made out for the intervention of the Government in regard to the present law, and he accordingly hoped that the Government would take some special action in the matter. At the same time he trusted that the proposition absolutely to destroy large flocks of sheep was one which would not be listened to for a moment. [During the latter portion of Mr. Flood's speech the conversation in the room became so loud and so general that he was, for the most part, inaudible.]

Mr. RICHARDSON was not a flock-holder in this colony but had flocks in Queensland, and being thus indirectly interested, trusted that he might be allowed to say a few words. The question they had to decide upon was, whether the cure of sheep affected with the scab was a thing which ought to be attempted, or whether the disease was in itself of so dangerous and virulent a character that it behoved them to kill all such sheep at once? Now as it was an incontestable fact that scabby sheep could be cured, it was, in his opinion, nothing short of the height of madness to destroy them. He had recently met an old and respected squatter who had assured him that he should have no fear as to his ability of curing any of his sheep which might become infected with the scab. This person had told him that he had begun life, many years ago, as the owner of a scabby flock of sheep which he had cured, and their owner had since so far prospered in his affairs that he was now a wealthy man. The matter under consideration was one of much importance. He must confess that he was not disposed to place much reliance on the promises of the Secretary for Lands, believing that gentleman was rather a slippery person. It would be far better for them to look after their own interests; he, for one, would be sorry that any wolf should be suffered to get amongst their flocks. There were other circumstances connected with this subject which ought not to be lost sight of. Goats were left wandering about Sydney which were said to be scabbed, and if they were, they too ought to be placed in quarantine. Goats, scabbed or not scabbed, were a great pest and a nuisance, as all must know who had a garden, but they constituted a nuisance and a danger which appeared to be wholly overlooked. If one of them got into a garden, the produce of a twelvemonth was immediately destroyed. [Mr. Flood: There is a law to destroy them, you know.] Very possibly; but it was a law never put in force, and pity it was that such should be the case. Not from the goats alone might the scab be spread through the colony. There were sheep about Sydney which he had been informed were infected; indeed he had seen some that were obviously so diseased in a field near St. Mary's, and had pointed them out to Mr. Atkinson. Supposing valuable rams to be imported (as they frequently were) and put into a place where such diseased animals had been feeding, the scab might by such means be rapidly extended throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Mr. MORT thought that fair play was a jewel, and, impressed with that opinion, although not usually voting on the side of the Government benches, he did not like to sit and hear the Government censured when they did not, in his opinion, deserve it. Mr. Robertson had, he (Mr. Mort) thought, shown himself deserving of the gratitude of the colony for the steps he had taken in reference to the prevalence of the scab, and in proof of his earnest desire to limit the extent of its ravages as much as possible, he had taken prompt action in the matter, and he had done his best for the general interest of the flock-masters on his own responsibility. If, therefore, that gentleman should be censured by the meeting, as some had proposed, it seemed to him that Mr. Robertson would make them look very small after it by the complete exculpation which he would be in a position to make out. Mr. Robertson had admitted that he believed the present Act to be faulty, and had stated to him (Mr. Mort) that he believed the Executive to be nearly powerless under its provisions—and Mr. Robertson was, of course, not opposed to the amendment of that Act for the express rectification of all that was objectionable therein. He had explained to the deputation that he had placed at every point of egress for scabbed sheep from infected localities, men acting like watchmen (as it were) in their capacity as scab-inspectors. These men might or might not be the best qualified for their office, still they were bound to assume that they were the best that could be got. He said this because he thought the Secretary for Lands had done as much as could be expected from him. If these sheep could be cured—and it appeared they could—then that certainly was a strong argument against having them destroyed. He thought the squatters ought to be paid when their property was destroyed for the general good, and he considered that that was a principle which ought to be carried out in all such cases;—not merely in the case of squatters, but also with regard to every other person under similar circumstances. And where such property was destroyed for the general good it was, he thought, only equitable that the burden should be made to fall on all alike. Sheep was not a property that could be insured, and yet if sheep or cattle were slaughtered in great numbers, it was something that must have a material effect upon the welfare of the community, because a direct effect was thereby produced upon the price of meat. [After pointing out that there was no analogy between the insurance of landed property against fire and the bonus payable under the Act for the destruction of scabbed sheep, Mr. Mort proceeded.] He did not think that it was expedient to put before the Parliament a suggestion of the propriety of repealing the Scab Act, as proposed in the amendment of Mr. Egar. Such an Act had been found necessary both in South Australia and in Tasmania, and it was undesirable to ask the Government to dispense with a similar measure here.

Mr. EGAR had no objection to strike out the words "repeal or" if that would meet the views of Mr. Mort and those of the majority of the meeting.

This alteration was accordingly made in the amendment, by consent of the meeting.

The motion of Mr. Bucknell and the amendment of Mr. Egar having been read from the chair,

Mr. OGLIVIE said before the question was put to the meeting, he wished to say a few words. It was rather difficult to ascertain from the remarks of previous speakers what it was that the meeting was driving at—much as it was evidently desired that something should be done. A motion had been made to render the provisions of the Scab Act less stringent in their operation, or at least to have them less strictly carried out; whilst others, again, seemed desirous of having them enforced to the utmost extent of their meaning. If sheep could be cured he could not understand why it should be imperative upon flockmasters to destroy them at all. The question was whether the evil was of a sufficiently grave character to justify them in asking the Government to repeal the present law. No such request had yet been made by any sheepowner in the infected districts at present, and he, for one, should not be prepared to urge the adoption of such a course upon the Government. It was desirable that such a stimulus should be applied to the owners of sheep as would coerce the careless ones to take steps to prevent the spread of the infection. The Scab Act as it stood was capable of being worked so as to do this, and no alteration in it was therefore necessary. He most cordially supported the amendment of Mr. Egar so far as referred to the application to Parliament to provide a remedy for the present state of things in the event of a necessity arising for that to be done. If the sheep-owners in the infected districts should find that the present Scab Act was working disastrously, and should make application to the Legislature for any alteration, he thought that the Legislature should be prepared to listen to it.

The CHAIRMAN then read Mr. Bucknell's resolution, and Mr. Egar's amendment. The latter, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority, and the original resolution was accordingly negatived.

Mr. EGAR then submitted a petition to the Governor, embodying the substance of his resolution.

Mr. MORT took exception to the petition as not altogether embodying what the meeting would wish to put before the Government. The petition ought to some extent to shadow forth the way in which it was desired that the Act should be amended. All that we wanted was a power to be given to the Executive to suspend the killing part of the Act, if in their wisdom they should think it judicious to do so in case of any great emergency like the present. He was one of those who believed it would be very dangerous to do away with that part of the Scab Act which referred to the slaughter of the animals, where the number diseased did not involve any serious quantity; although at present the price of good sheep was enough to make a man vigilant and watchful. He would suggest the appointment of a committee to draw up the petition.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that as the meeting had agreed to a certain resolution, the petition ought to be adopted before they separated. He, as chairman, could only sign a petition that emanated from the meeting.

Mr. MORT suggested that an adjourned meeting might be called for the purpose of adopting the petition.

Mr. FLOOD thought a committee might be appointed to prepare and to present the resolution.

Mr. DOCKER said he was convinced that the safety of the flocks throughout the colony depended upon the enforcement of the provisions of the Scab Act; and he believed that if that Act, instead of being in suspension, were carried out, we should soon cease to hear of the scab.

Mr. MORT denied that the Scab Act was in suspension. The full extent to which the Act could be said to be suspended was this—that the parties who had been appointed to inspect the flocks had assured Mr. Robertson that they would not declare any sheep to be scabby that had just been treated with any recognised remedy.

Mr. EGAR moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to prepare a petition in terms of the resolution, and the same be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 1st April, at 3 p.m. Messrs. Docker, T. S. Mort, E. Flood, R. Hill, G. Egar, Skinner, Oglivie, Cornish, Rundle, and the chairman.

Mr. T. S. MORT seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, seconded by Mr. SKINNER, a vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor the Chief Justice.

SENTENCES.

Bryan Rooney, found guilty on Monday, of unlawfully wounding, was brought up for sentence. His Honor in passing sentence alluded to the excellent character which the prisoner had received, observing that he was willing to believe the blow struck by him was done in a moment of indignation or excitement, aroused probably by seeing the constable strike the man Donahoo on the head with the iron handcuffs. This, however blameable in the constable, did not, however, justify the prisoner in acting as he had done, and it must be remembered that the constable was in the execution of his duty, and that he had himself been struck severely by Donahoo. He (the Judge) was sorry that the prisoner had so far forgotten himself, but in the discharge of his duty to society, it was imperative that he should pass such a sentence as would have the effect of deterring others from the commission of similar offences. Giving the prisoner the benefit of the good character he had received, the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned, with hard labour, in Berrima gaol for the term of six calendar months. He named Berrima gaol because it was nearest to where the prisoner generally resided, and he would be at less expense in reaching his district at the expiration of the sentence.

George Manwell alias Manworth, found guilty on Monday of unlawfully wounding Thomas Gibson, in Brown Bear-lane, was next brought up for sentence. His Honor, after alluding to the facts of the case, sentenced the prisoner to five years' hard labour on the roads or public works, at the same time stating that if he conducted himself properly, at the end of three years a petition for the remission of the remaining term would have his recommendation; and a record to that effect should be made.

STEALING IN A DWELLING.

Tobias Branche and Edward Rozenski were indicted for that they did, at Bombala, on the 30th November last, wilfully and feloniously steal from the dwelling of one Henry Solomon various articles of clothing, hardware, boots, &c. A second count charged the prisoners with receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. The prisoners severally pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Messrs. Dalley and Martin—the former appearing for both prisoners, and the latter specially for Rozenski. Mr. Windeyer prosecuted on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Windeyer stated the case as shown by the depositions, observing that it seemed pretty clear, and pointing out that, if the jury were not convinced as to property to the value of £5 being stolen, it would still be open to them, if a few of the articles only were identified, to find a verdict of larceny under the indictment. After explaining that prisoner Rozenski was in the employ of the prosecutor, and that property to a large amount had been stolen, portion of which was found in his possession and in that of his wife and of the prisoner Branche, the learned counsel proceeded to call his witnesses.

Henry Solomon, sworn: My brother and I keep a store at Bombala; I know the prisoners; I reside at Bombala; the store forms portion of my dwelling-house; it is under the same roof. Rozenski was in my employ for fourteen or sixteen months, up to November last; he lived in a detached place, about fourteen yards from the store, on the same lot; I received some information about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the 29th November, and I immediately sent for the constables; when they came I roused Rozenski out of his bed, and asked him what he meant by concealing a lot of pots of jam and currants in an outhouse to which he had access; he said he had taken them for puddings at Christmas time, as he thought I might let them all go. I then, with the constables, commenced searching for a considerable time; in searching I saw a key taken out of a drawer belonging to prisoner Rozenski; my assistant Alfred Moses recognised it as the key of the spirit store; towards daybreak of Sunday, after prisoner had been out of the room to rouse his wife, a lot of things were brought into the parlour by the constables; a man named Bawden said in prisoner's presence that they had been thrown out of prisoner's bedroom window; he said nothing; I was annoyed, and after identifying some of the things, I told him I should give him into custody at once; I recognised a chamois leather and a pair of boots which had my private mark upon them; after this I accompanied the constables to the lock-up, but being ill I left my assistants to follow up the search; I observed prisoner's wife leave the parlour after she was called in to the room; I had ordered Rozenski to call her up; the place was searched; after prisoner was locked up, I think two days afterwards, I saw him; he commenced crying, and said, "You were a good master to me, and I'm sorry that I've robbed you;" he said he was led away by others, and alluded to Branche; he said if I went to Branche's place I'd find a set of table legs and some other things; some keys, about forty in number, were shown to me, which had been found in prisoner's room; they were shown me by the sergeant at the Court; I afterwards missed a lot of similar keys from the store; they had been taken from a number of padlocks in the store; Rozenski had access to the store; the chamois leather produced is my property; this was among the things brought from under prisoner's window; prisoner had £60 a year, with board and lodging.

By Mr. Martin: Prisoner's wife was in custody when I saw him at the lock-up; prisoner has some young children; my confidential clerk's name is Alfred Moses; he lived at my place the whole time prisoner was there; I do remember some little disturbance between Moses and prisoner's wife; I do not know that Moses kept a girl at my place; I wouldn't allow such a thing; I do not remember hearing that Rozenski or his wife turned some girl away; I heard nothing of the kind; I may have made the remark at one time that Moses did not look very well; I have some slight recollection of it; this was about nine months ago; I do not remember asking Rozenski what Moses had been up to in reference to the girl; I never told Rozenski I thought some girl had been sleeping in Moses' room; Moses was in charge while I was away; it was Moses who gave me the information; he said if I didn't give Rozenski into custody, he (Moses) would run away; Moses had before this told me something of Rozenski stealing, and I warned him; this was in reference to some old deal cases, which Rozenski acknowledged taking; Moses was present, and assisted in the search; I do not remember telling him at the lock-up it would be better for him to tell the truth about it all; I put no questions to him; his wife was locked up at the time in the cells; the cells were about eight or nine feet square; it is called the Bombala gaol; it is a small building, containing only two or three cells; I believe some of the children were in the cell at the time; Rozenski said his wife was innocent of the matter; I remember he said he did not care what became of him so long as she got off; I do not recollect anything about a girl that was kept at the place by Moses; the deal cases of which I spoke are ordinary packing cases, and are useful, though not very valuable; I have told him not to use them for firewood; I can identify some of the goods; this brush has our private mark on it; the marks remain on the goods when they are sold; these boots bear the private mark; Moses sometimes put the marks on the goods; Rozenski sometimes purchased goods, but I do not remember his ever buying to the amount of £5; all I can say is that I swear to the private mark; of course, the things may have been sold; I believe the table legs are ours; on taking stock I missed stock to the amount of about £1000. The legs were found at Branche's by Croker, a constable; I remember Rozenski charging Croker with having stolen property in his possession.

By Mr. Dalley: Branche was in the habit of buying things at the store, or at least his wife was; he did never buy to a large amount; the receipt produced shews that he has been buying to the extent of £10 in 1857; he has made many purchases since then; there is nothing peculiar in the table legs; they do not bear the private mark; we missed four table legs, and Rozenski said we should find them at Branche's; Branche is a man of some little property at Bombala.

By Mr. Windeyer: Moses had been informing me about Rozenski, and said he would leave if I did not prosecute him; it was after the examination that prisoner made charges against Croker and against Moses. The purchases generally made by Branche were groceries and supplies for his own consumption; it was mentioned that Rozenski had been a hawker before he came to me; I never sold him such a quantity of things, or things of the same quality.

By a juror: Rozenski was a cook in my service; in that capacity he would have access to the receiving store; there was nothing peculiar in his having the pots of jam and currants except his having them in the out-house; there were a great number of pots, I think over a dozen; they were 2 lb. pots; there was generally a pie or pudding made every day; there was about quarter of a bag of currants, about 20 lbs. or more; I would not, perhaps, have thought much of his having the jam and currants if they were in the pantry; there were five, with the two children, to cook for in the establishment at the time; occasionally travellers or purchasers were invited to dinner; Mrs. Rozenski did the housework; there was no other servant to assist her.

By Mr. Martin: The store contained valuable goods—jewellery, silks, and such like; these are far more valuable and could be more easily secreted than pots of jam, currants, and table legs; I did not miss any of these valuable goods.

Alexander Zoner, sergeant of police, being sworn, proved being sent for to the prosecutor's store, and the finding of the goods produced, portions of which were concealed in the mattress in prisoner's bedroom; a box containing a large quantity of goods (described) was given up by a German named Spitznargin, who said the prisoner had left the box with him; witness did not hear Rozenski make any statement at the lock-up; from information received, witness went to Branche's, where other property (described) was found.

In cross-examination, witness stated that he knew Moses, the managing clerk; did not hear or know of any girl that Moses had at Mr. Solomon's; heard of a girl of bad character living for some time at Badgery's public-house, but I do not know that while Solomon was away, Moses had this girl living with him at the store. The witness, in reply to Mr. Dalley, said that on his visiting Branche's house non-officially before searching it, he asked Mrs. Branche if Rozenski had left anything there, and she pointed out a box containing goods. The other goods found at Branche's were some found under the bed, some secreted over the rafters, and some in the garden at the back of the house. Witness heard Branche and his wife state that they had bought the table legs from a carpenter who used to live at Bombala, and that some candles claimed by Solomon were purchased of a man named Wheatley, a dealer. Branche had the character of an honest, well-meaning man in the district.

The prosecutor, Solomon, being recalled, identified some of the boots and shoes as having his mark upon them (these articles were amongst those found in the box given up by Spitznargin). The articles, the marks on which I recognise, are worth about £8; I had such goods in my store, and I believe them to be my property.

Sergeant Zoner recalled: Was present in the police court when the prisoner Rozenski made a statement, which was drawn up by the clerk of the court, and signed by Rozenski. [Mr. Martin here objected that the statement could not be received, as it was not shown that before the case was completed all the depositions were read over, as directed by the statute, and the proper cautions given to the accused.] Witness heard a statement made, and saw the paper signed by Rozenski; this was after the case was decided.

After some argument the statement was admitted (his Honor reserving the point taken by Mr. Martin), and on the request of counsel for the defence, it was read at length by the Clerk of Arraigns. Its purport went to show that prisoner Rozenski admitted his guilt, implicating Branche, Croker, and others as instigators and receivers; charged Moses with keeping the girl on the premises, and showing that the robbery of the stores had been extended over a considerable period.

Lamert Alfred Moses, sworn, deposed to finding the pots of jam and currants concealed, and informing Mr. Solomon; was present also when various articles were found in Rozenski's bed on the Sunday morning, and also at Branche's and in the garden; the property found was Mr. Solomon's. (Witness enumerated the particular articles which he was able to identify.) Witness heard the statement made at the police court by Rozenski; that portion referring to him (witness) is entirely false.

Constable George Croker, sworn, deposed to hearing the prisoners in conversation at the lock-up; heard Mrs. Rozenski say if I can't find the money where I put it in the water-closet, I shall say Croker has taken it, and get him into trouble; reported this to the serjeant, and he came and heard a similar conversation; this was on the 4th December; on the 6th December heard Branche say in reply to Rozenski that he put the last grog in the garden; informed constable Ford, and grog and other articles were brought into the lock-up from the garden. There were about fifteen gallons of grog; heard an allusion made to a cheque by Mrs. Rozenski, who said she didn't care about the money if the cheque were not found, and asked Rozenski from whom he got it; he said he got it from a man to whom he had sold goods, and whom she (Mrs. Rozenski) knew. The statement in the confession made by Rozenski concerning witness is entirely false.

In cross-examination the witness admitted that he had been suspended on one occasion for being unable to account for £2 taken from a prisoner, and on another occasion there was an investigation made about his allowing a prisoner to escape from the lock-up. The £2 was taken from his pocket by a prisoner in the lock-up; witness never was suspended or punished for neglecting his duty through drunkenness, though he could take drink at times.

Constable John Ford sworn, corroborated the previous evidence as to searching the houses and finding the property.

Jacob Spitznargin sworn: Knew the prisoners; Rozenski sent a box to my place, and afterwards came himself a few days after; he asked if George Smith brought a box; I said, "Yes;" he said he had bought the things at Solomon's sale; the box was three or four months with me; I afterwards gave the box up when he was apprehended.

George Smith proved to leaving the box at Spitznargin's by direction of Rozenski; this was three or four months before Rozenski was apprehended; Spitznargin's is about 200 yards from Solomon's; prisoner asked me to take it, and that was all that passed; the box was taken from Solomon's.

John Henry Morgan, being sworn, deposed to being present at the finding of the property, some portions of which he identified in Court.

This closed the case for the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. Dalley called Charles Witney, but the witness did not appear.

Mr. Martin submitted that there was no evidence whatever to go to the jury that there was a stealing of property from a dwelling at one and the same time, to the value of £5. Beyond surmise and suspicion, there was really nothing to sustain the accusation.

The witness Witney having made his appearance, deposed that he was formerly a storekeeper at Bombala; remembered selling Mrs. Branche a quantity of candles and other goods; the Branches bore a good character while he knew them.

Mr. Dalley addressed the jury on behalf of Branche, contending that there was no evidence whatever against him beyond the very unsatisfactory statement made by the lock-up keeper, which the jury could not place any reliance upon after the admissions which the witness had been compelled to make. It was not likely, he urged, that the two prisoners would carry on such a conversation in English when they might have spoken German, and thus kept their conversation unknown to the witness. All the property found at Branche's they had given an account of; there was no concealment, and the good character they had always borne was an additional circumstance which the jury would consider in arriving at a verdict.

His Honor summed up, and the jury without leaving the box found a verdict of guilty on the first count against Rozenski, and against Branche on the second count—*receiving*.

Two points, however, are reserved at the instance of Mr. Martin—first, that the statement of Rozenski was inadmissible for the reasons advanced; and secondly, that the stealing of the goods from Solomon's at various times, and their removal all at once from Rozenski's sleeping place or residence did not constitute the particular offence laid in the first count,—stealing from a dwelling to the value of £5, but amounted simply to a larceny.

The prisoners were remanded till Thursday, for sentence.

SECOND COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Milford.

UNLAWFUL ASSAULT.

John Norman was indicted for that he, on the 23rd December last, at Double Bay, did unlawfully assault one Martha Kennedy, a female child six years of age.

Mr. Long prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Prisoner was undefended.

From the evidence it appeared that, on the day in question, the child was sent by her parents to Liverpool-street, to fetch a few shavings as bedding for the horse. She came home shortly afterwards, and then went out again immediately, and did not return until after nine o'clock. She then complained to her mother that a man had taken her away and assaulted her, and on this information was given to the police, and by the description given by the child the prisoner was apprehended.

Owing to the child not properly understanding the nature of an oath, his Honor declined to take her evidence as to the particulars of the case. Two witnesses, however, had seen the prisoner in company with the child on that evening. David Hughes, a young lad between fourteen and fifteen, had seen the prisoner passing over Captain Scott's ground, a little off the Glenmore Road; he was leading the child, who was crying, by the hand, and going towards Double Bay. John Sledge, a working man, had seen prisoner on the evening in question on the South Head Road between Double Bay and Rose Bay. He had the child with him, and was then returning towards Sydney.

Prisoner, in his defence, stated that he had been out fishing and on coming home met the child out by Sir Daniel Cooper's place. She asked him if he was going into Sydney, and he said "Yes;" and then the child asked him to take her with him and he did so. He had been out fishing since six in the morning, and knew no more of the girl than meeting her as he described.

The jury retired at ten minutes to one o'clock, and at a quarter to two returned into Court, requesting to know from his Honor whether he would accept a verdict of eleven to one. His Honor stated that this could not be done, and the jury were, consequently, removed.

Not having agreed at the rising of the Court, the jury were locked up for the night.

FORGERY.

Alfred Short was indicted for forging, on the 18th of March, an order for the payment of £225 10s., with intent to defraud; a second count charged him with uttering.

Mr. Innes prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Prisoner was undefended.

From the evidence it appeared that on the day in question prisoner came to the Bank of New South Wales, and presented to the teller's assistant a cheque on the bank for £225 10s., purporting to be drawn by Francis Giles and Co. The teller's assistant, to whom it was given, asked prisoner what he presented it for. He said, to know whether it was good or bad. He was then asked if he presented it for payment, and he answered "Yes." He was told to wait a minute, but he went out of the bank; and the cheque having been found to be a

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Hairbrushes, from 1s ditto
Tooth and nail brushes, from 4d ditto
Shoebrushes, 1s 6d per set ditto

SUNDRIES.

Silver thimbles, 1s to 1s 6d each
Silver-mounted scent-bottles, 4s upwards
Ornaments, gilt and ormolu, really choice, from 1s 6d to 40s each
Composition pincushions, money-boxes, match-boxes, card-trays, very tasty, from 1s upwards
Vases, from 6d up to 40s per pair
Bohemian toilet bottles, chaste, 3s upwards per pair
Ditto glass lustres, in rich designs, 10s 6d per pair
Ditto flower-baskets, 5s each
Ladies' leather bags, steel and gilt mounted, 2s up to 12s each
Portemonnaies, in great variety, from 6d up to 7s 6d each
Pocket-books, 1s upwards
Rosewood workboxes, 2s upwards
Workboxes, elegantly fitted, 3s 6d to 29s each
Rosewood writing desks, 8s 6d upwards
Leathern ditto, 6s 6d upwards
Ditto papeteries, 5s 6d each
Draught and chess-boards, from 2s 6d
Photographic albums, in great variety, from 2s 6d up to 40s each
Stereoscopes, from 7s 6d to 40s
Ditto slides, from 3d to 2s
Indiarubber balls, solid and hollow, from 4d upwards
Fans, in great variety, and of the latest designs, 2s 6d up to 40s
Perambulators, with hoods, 25s up to 60s.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Flutes, from 2s 6d up to 30s each
Violins, in cases, 15s up to 30s each
Concertinas, 20 keys, 5s each
Flutinas, from 20s each.

DOLLS.

Wax, china, rag, leather, dressed and undressed, from 3d up to 40s each

TOYS.

Must be positively cleared within the first week, irrespective of cost
Floating Balloons, beautifully illustrated, 6d each.
Fancy Repository, 366, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

ON SALE,—
Turpentine, in drums and cases
Raw and boiled oil, in hogsheads and drums
Colza oil, in ditto and ditto
Olive oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Palm oil, in hogsheads
White and red lead, dry colours
Ground paints
Kerosene and paraffine oil.
ELLIOTT. BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.
Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.
The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

SCAB. SCAB.—The Customs having remitted the duty on the class of tobacco best adapted for sheep-wash, the undersigned are prepared to supply the same at eighteen-pence per pound. KEELE and CO.

MARTELL'S and RENAULT'S BRANDY for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

ALE.—London Bottled India Pale, 8s. quarts, 6s. pints
Ale—Dawson's Yorkshire, new brew (just landed)
Porter—Guinness's, Barclay's, Tennent's, and Byass's.
MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., New Pitt-street North.

IF You want a good MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a cheap MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want your MATTRESS re-made, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

PEIRCE'S WEST-END TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.—GEORGE PEIRCE has much pleasure in informing the gentlemen of Sydney, its environs, and the public generally, that having completed all necessary arrangements, he has opened those new and commodious premises in King-street, three doors east of York-street, and almost adjoining the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

Owing to the recent depression in the woollen market and the arrival of several large consignments, both here and in Melbourne, he has succeeded in obtaining (at a very low advance, and in some cases even below English invoice), as choice an assortment of new woollen goods as will be found in any establishment in New South Wales. Among others to which he solicits particular attention, will be found a choice parcel of fancy coatings, consisting of decidedly new patterns in diagonals, silk mixtures, self-colours in broadcloths at present so fashionable in London, and the new twilled fabric, termed "Estimine," now so universally worn.

GEORGE PEIRCE respectfully reminds the public, that in connection with his woollen department will be found a choice assortment of gentlemen's mercery, selected expressly to his order in London, and comprising every requisite in shirts, scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, &c.

For this department, G. P. has succeeded in obtaining a few cases of gentlemen's, boys' and youths' white shirts, with and without collars, to fasten in front and behind, bought in London some months previous to the rise in cotton, and which he intends to submit at prices that will defy competition.

GEORGE PEIRCE would also intimate that having secured the services of a really first-class West End cutter, gentlemen will have at his establishment the double advantage of purchasing from a first-class stock, and of having all garments finished in a style and at a price that will ensure satisfaction, with a saving of at least 20 per cent. on the present Sydney prices.

In soliciting the patronage of the Sydney public, G. P. assures all who may favour him with a call that he will use every effort to ensure to them complete satisfaction, and that it is his intention to make the amount of business done an equivalent for large profits—making the motto of his establishment small profits and quick returns.

West End House, 68, King-street, 1st April.

WOOLLENS AT THE WEST END HOUSE.—The new Estimine serge
The last new patterns in diagonal coating
The new self-colours, in wool dyed broad cloths
The international coating
The waved witney coating
[illegible] cloths
Pierce's black doeskins and cassimeres
Pierce's cheap fancy doeskins, from 2s. 9d.
Pierce's new heather and scotch tweeds
Men's mercery, at West End House
The patent Prussian shirt
The Imperial shirt, yoke shoulders, 3s. 6d.
The improved eureka shirt
Men's strong white shirts, from 18s. the half dozen
Men's melton crimson shirts
Men's silk warp ditto ditto
Men's merino and L. W. under shirts
The new Dundreary scarf
The patent eureka scarf
The nautical or ring scarf
Also, gents' plain and fancy hosiery, all new makes, in woollen and angola, half-hose, braces, ties, shirt collars, &c., and every requisite for a new and fashionable outfit.
West End House, 68, King-street, 3 doors from York-street, and nearly adjoining the E. S. and A. Chartered Bank.

EX BEHAR, Jouvin's Gloves, every shade and size, in Jouvin's kid gloves
Ties and scarfs, great novelties
Patent syphonia coats, only weighing a few ozs., warranted waterproof, and not to adhere
Waterproof and inverness capes, "great variety"
Patent pocket umbrella, Nagasaki ditto.
HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

LADIES' STAYS, made to order. A good fit guaranteed
Stay Depot, 92, Market-street.

THE ORDER of THIS WEEK at the
LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(late Coutin and Griffiths).
Economy in Outlay
Utility in Dress, and
Elegance in Costume.
The lots are all one price,
No deviation from the price,
All marked in plain figures,
And full dress lengths given.
The departments are full of new stock
The prices are cut at the lowest figure,
Great attention to customers,
And the trade manifestly to all increasing.

Enormous quantities of new goods opened for this week's operations, wholesale and retail. The following items to be disposed of this week per retail, and the remaining portions again reduced to completely quit every vestige of the stock purchased of Mr. Griffiths.

THREE LOTS.
Fine sewed muslin collars, 6½d, all same price
Beautifully wrought ditto, 12½d, all one price
Curiously fine ditto, 1s 11½d, all one price.

FIVE LOTS.
Needlework flouncings, and insertions, each lot all one price.

ONE CONSIDERABLE LOT.
Ladies' hemstitch handkerchiefs, 6½d, all the same price.
Gentlemen's larger size, 9½d, all one price.

12 CASES,
Beautiful chene walking dresses, 4½d, all one price, worth 1s 3d per yard
Lustred ditto, 6½d, all one price, worth 1s 6d per yard
Double lustres, checked walking dresses, 8½d, all one price, worth 1s 8d per yard
A parcel of useful wincays, 6½d, all one price, worth 1s
Superior ditto, 10½d, all one price
Real Huddersfield wincays, very fine, three different prices.

TWO CASES.
Plain Paris cords, in new colours for the season, 12½d per yard, all one price.

THREE CASES
Elegant robes, quite new, 21s, 25s 6d, and varying to 35s 6d each.

ONE CASE.
Quilted silked petticoats, very full, 21s 6d, all the colours, all one price.

FOUR CASES.
French merinos, choice colours, including all the various shades.

TWO CASES.
Coloured French twills, same width as French merinos, 11½d, all one price.

ONE CASE.
New wincey stripe skirtings, various.

THREE Cases.
Mixed coloured alpacas, one case 8½d, one case 6½d, and one case 10d.

MANCHESTER GOODS,
old stock chiefly.
The following sheetings—72-inch, 80, 90, and 100-inch—are at one-half their present value. Other goods in this department remaining of the old stock, in long cloths, muslins, &c., all reduced to clear out. Flannels, blankets, quilts, damasks, &c., &c, worth laying in.
Haberdashery for the work table, &c., at list prices, very favourable to buyers.
Ladies' beautiful coloured kid gloves, choice shades for the season, all one price, 12½d per pair
Gentlemen's kid gloves, ties, collars, handkerchiefs, and hosiery, at cutting prices, good qualities
Gentlemen's shirts especially cheap
Umbrellas and parachutes, another lot cheaper than last week
Rich autumn silks, 2s 11½d, worth 5s 6d per yard
Splendid silks for the season, 35s 6d the dress, worth 3½ guineas
An assortment in new colours, plain glace, superb shades.

TWO CASES RICH BLACK GLACES,
1st lot, 1s 11d. No. 2 lot, 2s 6d. No. 3 lot, 2s 11d. No. 4 lot, 3s 6d. No. 5 lot, 3s 11d
Bright imperial glaces—1st lot, 3s 6d and 4s 11d. 2nd lot, 5s 6d and 5s 11d. 3rd lot, 6s 6d and 6s 11d
Unusually wide rich royal glace, 7s 6d
These are particularly mentioned as new goods, at new prices, and of exquisite brilliancy.
The Mourning Department is replete with a new stock of patent crapes, French merinoes, black glace alpacas, henriettas, F. twills, coburgs, and all the requisites for funerals and mourning attire. Funerals attended to.

THE NEW SHAWL AND MANTLE ROOM.
Hundreds of cheap shawls, and exhibition of new winter shawls and mantles—all the novelties of the season in jackets, paletots, and Parisian cloaks.
Millinery, hats, feathers, and flowers
Underclothing, infants' cloaks, hoods, &c.
1 case ladies' new white embroidered skirts, various, from 18s 6d to 2 guineas
A great number of sundry lots thrown into baskets, all to be sold this week.
Any article purchased at this establishment will be exchanged if not approved, and all goods are plainly marked in common figures. Ladies will not fail to see that Messrs. Ardern and Edmondson secure to their customers the highest principle in making their purchases. Lists sent as orders will be faithfully executed.
Parcels delivered the same day throughout the city and suburbs.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.
(Late Coutin and Griffiths.)

P.S.—Having received no little annoyance, ARDERN and EDMONDSON may state that it is but the fact, and must be manifest to all who visit the Ladies' Establishment, that, notwithstanding the vituperations of certain persons, the public instead of avoiding the shop, crowd it the more, and this is probably owing to the effect such as malignant opposition and falsehood generally produce. It is patent to all that ARDERN and EDMONDSON are being understood by those Ladies who visit their house, as they revisit it, and bring their acquaintances.

P. FITZGERALD, 638 and 640, George-street South, Brickfield-hill, most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the whole of his Autumn and Winter Goods have now arrived, a great portion of which is now opening, and will be arranged on MONDAY MORNING, so as to facilitate the speedy execution of orders from the country, and also for the convenience of his numerous town customers. All the undermentioned departments are now replete, and will be found to consist of as large and varied an assortment as any house in the colony.
The Manchester Department
The Dress Department
The Mantle and Shawl Department
The Silk Department
The Stuff Department
The Hosiery Department
The Haberdashery Department
The Ready-made Dress and Skirt Department
The Hat and Bonnet Department
The Ribbon Department
The Clothing Department
The Shirt and Brace Department
The Silk and Felt Hat Department
The Trimming Department
The Cloth Department
The Cloth Cap and Fancy Hat Department
The Crimean Shirt and Belt Department
The Fancy Doe Department
The Flannel Department
The Blanket Department
The Tailoring Department.

I most respectfully solicit a visit from those ladies who have not hitherto seen the splendid display of shawls, mantles, black and coloured brocades, black and fancy glaces, black and coloured moire antiques and poplins, and the best assorted stock of fancy dresses in Sydney.

Gentlemen in town and country will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment when about to purchase, as they can select from an extensive stock, all nearly new goods and fashionable styles.

Country orders always receive great attention, and are attended to by one who is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of settlers.

Having now made this announcement of the arrival of my autumn and winter goods, I wish to state that the entire of these goods will be marked off during the week, and will be offered at the very smallest advance on cost.

P. FITZGERALD, 638 and 640, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

HAMENDUMATA.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, dated August 15th, 1862, No. 2302, Kirby's Royal Patent Hamandumata (coat and waistcoat combined). The advantage of this patent is that it must secure a perfect fit in both coat and vest, and can be enlarged to any size. The first case of these novel and elegant garments imported into the colony has just been opened by the undersigned, and gentlemen are invited to inspect them. HOBSON and WHITING, the French Kid Glove Warehouse, 69, Hunter-street.

PRIZE MEDALS FOR HATS.—Paris, 1855. London, 1862.
Awarded to TRESS and CO., manufacturers, Blackfriars Road, London.
Tress and Co.'s patented anti-sun-stroke and air-circulating felt helmets and hats.
Tress and Co.'s patented soft-bodied silk nap hats, in fashionable shapes, soft to the head.

JUST LANDED ex EAGLE.—
White's best black zephyr hats
Black and drab shell ditto, ventilated helmets, richmonds, windsors, and Sydney hats
Gold and silver shoulder cord; gold, silver, and tinsel lace, embroidered badges, cap peaks, straps, crown and anchor buttons.
Every description of hats and caps made to order.
Country storekeepers supplied with hats to fill up sizes.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole cap and shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

EARLY CLOSING.—Early Closing.—G. SWYNY begs to notify to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he has determined to close his establishment on and after the 1st of April at 8 o'clock prompt, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays; he therefore requests intending purchasers to make it convenient to come before that hour.

SWYNY'S cheap boot warehouse, 66, Market-street, between George and Pitt streets, Sydney, and 70, William-street, corner of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

MAIZE, Seed Oats, and Barley. Prime samples, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, best brands, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

TOBACCO STEMS.—A few bales of superior, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

ADELAIDE WHEAT for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE.—
Extra superfine.
Silk dressed seconds.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED OATS, Adelaide prize, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED WHEAT, Adelaide prize, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED.—Best new French, landing ex Naomi, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP.

PALE BRANDY, Bonniot's, in hogsheads and cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

MUNTZ'S METAL, in quantities to suit purchasers, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

MANILA ROPE, Keating's Patent, ½ to 4 inches
Coir rope, 1 to 3 inches; tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
LINSEED OIL, in wood and drums; turps
20 tons white and coloured paints, gold leaf, diamond
SHEET LEAD, 4 to 7 lbs.; sheet zinc, 8 to 10
Sheet iron, 8 to 24; hoop iron, 1 to 3 inches
NAILS, patent and wrought, 1½ to 8 inches; zinc nails
300 kegs wire nails, warranted for hardwood
CHAINS—Trace, bullock, coil, and backband
Elkington's superior plated ware, of latest patterns
Winfield's patent iron, 4-post and ½-tester, and stump bedsteads
GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated and plain, 24 and 28 gauge
Morewood's tiles, 25 and 28 gauge; boiler plates
STEEL—Octagon, square, shear, and blister
Sheet glass—Foreign 2nds and 3rds, 8 x 10 to 24 x 20
BLASTING POWDER—Kames's and Sharp's, at reduced prices
Chinese oil, in tins; brushware
KEROSENE OIL—Cousens' and Albion brand
Tinned holloware, G. I. buckets and tubs
Sorby's sheep shears, Foster's horse shoes
BRASS FOUNDRY, HARCOURT—A large assortment, comprising every article required by the trade
AMERICAN TOOLS, of every description
IRONMONGERY—A general assortment to suit wholesale buyers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—A fresh lot just opened, at 21s. each; also, new elliptic self-springing ditto, and cots, in newest styles; feather beds, hair and flax mattresses; at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

FAIRFAX'S TIMBER YARDS AND JOINERS' WORKS (near to his late Saw Mills), Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.
Wholesale and retail. Prices greatly reduced.
1500 Baltic Deals, solid or cut to order
30,000 feet G. T. Flooring, Lining, and Weatherboard, &c.
W. FAIRFAX has on hand a large assortment of Colonial and Van Diemen's Land Hardwood, Scantling, Palings, Battens, Lathe, Shingles, Posts, Rails, &c.; also Mouldings and Architraves
35,000 feet Clear Pine Shelving, and 1 inch G. T. Oregon
KAURIE SPARS, long lengths.
The building trade supplied.

KAURIE Pine Spars and Log Timber, all sizes, at Cuthbert's ship yard.

2000 BARRELS best PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

250,000 FEET Colonial HARDWOOD, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE of every description. Doors, sashes, architraves, skirting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, &c., on hand, and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, having recently at considerable expense erected new and improved machinery for the manufactory of architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c, are now in a position to supply them at greatly reduced prices.

200,000 FEET American and Baltic flooring, lining, shelving, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, &c. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, first-class Dog-cart HORSE, good in saddle and double harness. Apply to E. WRENCH, 142, Pitt-street.

DRAUGHT HORSES for SALE.—To be sold a Team of 4 first-class Draught Horses and a new Waggon; also, 4 complete sets of Harness. Apply Dove Inn, Ashfield.

FOR SALE, a good chesnut HORSE, rising 4 years old, quiet in saddle or single and double harness. Any trial given. Apply to JOHN CLARK (late Mason's Hotel), corner of Elizabeth and Park streets.

FOR SALE, an excellent Buggy HORSE, a good goer, and stanch to collar; price, £16. Also, a superior Hooded Buggy and Harness, complete, a bargain. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

SPRING-CART and Harness (almost new) patent axles, Price £14. GIBSON'S, Castlereagh-st., next Burt's.

BUGGY Harness, silver-plated; £7 set. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

FOR SALE, Two thorough Saddle and Harness Horses; one leads in tandem. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a perfect Lady's HACK; goes well in harness. NORFOLK'S Stables, 450, Pitt-st. South.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand BREAK, cheap. HOLT, and ANGUS, 267, and 269, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Concord and Travelling Buggies, Pagnall and Dogcarts, light Omnibus, Springcarts, &c. Children's perambulators, invalid chairs, for sale or hire. T. MOORE, 263, South Head Road.

AMERICAN BUGGY.—For SALE, a nearly new 4-wheeled American BUGGY. The prettiest article in Sydney. May be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM NISBETT, HERALD Office.

AMERICAN CARRIAGE DEPOT.—The Proprietors beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have now on view, the finest, most extensive, and best selection of American Buggies, Brette, Rockaways, &c., in the Australian Colonies, imported direct from New York, and built by the best carriage manufacturers in the United States, and which they will dispose of at prices which will leave the smallest margin of profit. The following is a list of a few of the vehicles which they have now on view, viz.:—
Lawrence and Gipsey Brett's Cabriolets
Dog Waggons
Extension top and jump seat Barouches
Queen's Phaetons
Rockaways
Top Concord Buggies, also,
Concord No-Tops, well-finished from £30, at HOLT and ANGUS', Carriage Factory and Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.—For Private SALE, on liberal terms, that large BLOCK OF LAND, containing an area of 2½ acres, with extensive frontage to the continuation of Crown-street, together with the first-class dwelling-house thereon, in the occupation of G. M. Bowen, Esq.; also, 2 valuable ALLOTMENTS, in Smith-street. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney; or to CHARLES FAIRS, Wollongong.

FOR SALE, ARBORFIELD LODGE, Sophienburg, two miles from the Liverpool Railway Station, late the residence of Judge Cary; together with seventeen acres of land, extending from the Liverpool and Camden Roads to George's River. For particulars apply to Mr. A. LENEHAN, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

HUNTER'S HILL.—For SALE, the stone HOUSE occupied by the undersigned, containing ten rooms, kitchen, cellars, verandahs, &c.; good garden and paddock. Terms easy. G. DE MILHAU, Hunter's Hill.

FOR SALE, that beautiful property, known as LINTHORPE, Newtown, at present the residence of Christopher Rolleston, Esq, comprising about ten acres land, divided into paddocks, gardens, and lawn. The dwelling-house, which has been recently painted, is capacious and very comfortable, having thirteen rooms in the main building, in addition to large pantries, kitchens, and cellars, with detached kitchen and dairy, stabling for six horses, coach-house, gig-house, cow-sheds, fowl-houses, piggeries, gardener's house, and lodge at the entrance gates. There is a handsome porch and stone-flagged verandah along sixty-six feet of the front. This property is abundantly supplied with water, and will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, by the undersigned, who is shortly proceeding to England. R. M. ROBEY, 60, Margaret street.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE and Grounds belonging to Mr. James Dean, situated at North Shore. Full particulars may be ascertained on the premises, or by application to R. GILFILLAN, 18, Macquarie-place.

SHEEP FARMING.—Two splendidly grassed, well-watered, and magnificently improved SQUATTAGES for SALE, each with about 12,000 sheep. These have been held—one for 23 years, the other for 26 years, by the present owners. FORBES, King-street. N.B.—These periods of tenure are indicative of the goodness of these stations.

FOR SALE, about 120 yards Batten FENCING, to be seen Scotch Church, Haymarket.

SHEEP STATIONS for SALE by the undersigned—
CLERKNESS, on the Bundarra, New England, with 12,000 sheep
COOLMUNDA, on the M'Intyre Brook, with 14,000 sheep and 600 head of cattle
BAROONDAH, on the Upper Dawson, with 18,000 sheep—capabilities equal to 60,000.
Full particulars on application to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, on the Auburn (Burnett), about 4000 ewes, 3 years to aged
3000 wethers, 3 to 6 years.
HOW, THOMSON, and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stored Boxes, Stored Boxes, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 stored boxes, containing clothing and sundries
Gold and silver lever watches
Rings, brooches, earrings, guard and albert chain.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Scholey to sell, on THURSDAY next, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
140 head of fat cattle.

Thorough-bred Gentleman's Hackney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
Chesnut horse, 5 years old, by "Molyneaux," own brother to "The Flying Doo;" he is perfect in all his paces, and certainly one of the most gentlemanly horses in Sydney.

Dennett Gig
And Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A superior dennett gig, built to order by Arthur
Set of harness.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY,
10 young horses from Richmond
2 Windsor cart-horses
3 Shoalhaven ditto
3 horses from the Clarence
A town cob
Several useful harness horses
20 various horses. Also,
Dennett gig, mail phaeton, harness, &c.

In the Estate of Thomas Brand, a Lunatic.
By order of the Commissioner.

Cab Phaeton and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An English-built cab phaeton, in thorough order, having been recently done up by Vial; has shafts and pole for one or two horses.
A new set of silver-mounted carriage harness, quite new, never having been used.
A set of single ditto, also quite new, &c., on view at the Bazaar.

Without reserve.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

At the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Alexander Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant,
The first batch this season.
10 well-bred powerful young horses from the Coolangatta stud. These horses are well broken to saddle and harness, are in fine condition, and ready for immediate work.

Merino Rams.
Just imported from South Australia.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Richard Holland, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
19 pure merino rams, from six to eight tooth
41 ram lambs, dropped in July, the produce of the above rams.
The rams were bred by John Murray, Esq., of Murray Vale, South Australia, a noted ram breeder for twenty years. They are pure merinos, derived from original stock imported to South Australia upwards of twenty years back, and are without the slightest intermixture of other blood. Mr. Murray has taken the first prizes for fine woolled sheep at all the shows in South Australia for the past ten years, beating repeatedly imported German sheep. He also took first prize for Hoggets (the only class shown by him) at the Victorian Exhibition, held in Melbourne in October last. Both rams and lambs were shorn in December last. They exhibit a very large growth of wool of unusual length and fineness, with large frame.
It is guaranteed that Mr. Murray's flocks were never diseased, and that these sheep are thoroughly sound.

To Stud-masters and others.

Important Sale of Blood Stock, Working Horses, Cattle, &c.
At Yarrowville (near Campbelltown).

On TUESDAY, 5th May next.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Judge Cheeke, to sell by auction, at Yarrowville, four miles from Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, 5th May next,
The whole of the well known blood stock.
Imported stallion, MAGUS.
MARES,
Clove (imported), Lady Jane, Zingara, Industry, Sultana, Staylace, Medea, Lucy Long, Virago, Problem, Jessina, Queen.
TWO-YEAR OLDS,
Kettledrum, by Whalebone, dam Clove
Y. Whalebone, ditto, dam Sultana
Brown Duchess, yearling, dam Clove.
And about 16 others, by Magus or Whalebone, out of different mares.
OTHER STOCK.
A large number of working horses
Milch cows
Steers
Bullocks
And general farming stock. Also,
The imported bull "Cid."
☞ The proprietor having decided upon disposing of the estate of Yarrowville, the above will be an absolute unreserved clearing sale. The blood stock are too well known to require comment. The names of the mares in particular are all famous in the turf annals, and they comprise the most fashionable blood in the Australian colonies. Stud masters should not lose so good an opportunity of purchasing stock of a class rarely in the market for sale.
☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery a week previous to the sale.

THIS DAY'S Sale.

SYDNEY LAMBERT'S (late salesman to Burt and Co.) sale THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, will comprise the following:—
1 draught colt, by an imported horse
1 horse, good in dogcart
1 bay mare, quiet in buggy or saddle
20 horses of various descriptions
Carts, trucks, drays, &c.

Heavy and Light Harness Horses and Hackneys.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Hewitt and Stent to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
About 40 head of strong, useful horses, the chief part of which are broken in, and consist of light and heavy harness horses, good hackneys, and stock horses.

Broken-in Horse Stock.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Costello and Hackett to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
23 head of broken and unbroken stock, of a first-rate description, in good condition, and chiefly by the imported horse "Wax Work."

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. David Kyle to sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of useful horses, consisting of unbroken stock and horses broken to saddle.

Horses and Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Pitt-street,
The usual variety of good sound horses; also horses and carts, gigs, spring carts, buggies, dogcarts, drays, &c,
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

South Country Horses.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from John M'Donald, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
30 head of broken and unbroken horses, and
2 very beautiful ponies.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 1st April, at half-past 10 for 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from John M'Donald, Esq., to sell by auction, at above,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Frank Windham, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from James Cain, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, April 2nd,
1320 head of fat cattle, in lots.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

MR. G. DRIVER has received instructions from Mr. W. Sharp to sell by auction, at Mr. Dorset's Sale Yards, Windsor, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 12 o'clock,
18 head horses, mares, &c., direct from the Bulga.
Terms, cash.

WOOL, WOOL.

MR. BREWSTER will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st April, at 3 o'clock,
28 BALES CLEAN FLEECE WOOL.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 370, Kent-street, between Market and Druitt streets,
Household furniture, comprising bedsteads, tables, chairs, washstands, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

George-street, Redfern.

Desirable Family Residence.

Title unexceptionable.

F. B. HUDDLESTON has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 12 o'clock,
A two-story brick-built house, situate in George-street, Redfern, third house from Wells-street, having a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 65 feet, and forming a Desirable Residence.
The House contains six rooms and kitchen, well of water. In the rear is a good yard, and the usual out-houses.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late THOMAS WOOLLEY, Esq.

VALUABLE FREEHOLDS.
GLEBE and BALMAIN.

LOT 1.—2 beautiful Gothic Cottages, close to Hereford House, Glebe Road.
LOT 2.—Cottage with 4 Dwelling-houses, in Franklyn-place, and large Range of Stables.
LOT 3.—Leasehold Property, formerly a portion of St. Philip's Glebe, with extensive Ranges of Sheds thereon.
LOT 4.—Comfortable Cottage, with Garden, Paddock, &c., nearly 2 ACRES, with water frontage, and adjoining the WHITE BAY HOTEL, Donnelly-street, Balmain.
LOT 5.—Splendid Block of nearly an Acre, adjoining Lot 4, with Frontage to Johnston's Bay, and also Reynolds-street.
LOT 6.—2 valuable Allotments, with Water Frontage, at the back of the BURNBANK HOTEL, part of Grammore, Balmain.
LOT 7.—Block 1 of Section 18 of Balmain Estate, known as The Bold Rock Point, Johnston's Bay, Balmain.

TITLES—Unquestionable. For particulars, apply to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TERMS, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the TRUSTEES to the estate of the late THOMAS WOOLLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April,
The following very valuable properties

THE GLEBE.

LOT 1.—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC DWELLING-HOUSES on the Glebe Road, directly opposite the Lyndhurst Estate. They each contain on the ground floor entrance-hall, drawing-room with large bay window and opening by folding doors into the dining-room; also a breakfast or bedroom, and butler's pantry. The upper floor is reached by a well lighted staircase, which leads to three good bedrooms, fitted with extensive wardrobes, closets, &c.
There is a covered porch leading to the kitchen and servants' bedroom, &c. In the rear is a spacious washhouse, stable, and conch-house.
There are good verandahs in front of the houses, with French windows opening from the dining-rooms, and in the front and at the sides is
A NEAT GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.
The houses are slated and finished in the first style, with marble mantelpieces, good grates, and everything to correspond. There is also AN EXCELLENT WELL OF WATER, never known to fail.
Both houses are now let to first-class tenants.

LOT 2.—COTTAGE, No. 6, FRANKLYN-PLACE, off Francis-street, Glebe. It is built of brick and stone, with shingled roof, and contains front

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, at ROUSE'S HOTEL, NEWCASTLE.—The residue of the Allotments in the City of Newcastle, known as belonging to Mr. M'Cormack, also, a valuable site in Watt-street, near the corner of King-street, will be sold at Rouse's Hotel, Newcastle, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

In the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the representatives of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 13th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
The following
SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS,

NORTH SHORE.
29 ACRES of LAND, near Gore's Creek, adjoining Berry's 5 acres, and Haslam and Ford's grants, close to Nicholl's celebrated grant.

VIDLER'S FARM,
TERRAGONG SWAMP, KIAMA.
100 acres on the Minimurra River, adjoining Hanly's and Charles Grace's grants.

O'CONNELLTOWN, YASS.
Allotments 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of section 50, fronting Brenan and Petit streets, containing about 2½ acres.

TOWN OF MACQUARIE.
Allotment 3 of section 2, half an acre.

RIVER HASTINGS, MACQUARIE.
320 acres, on the river, near Hay, adjoining Farrell's grant.

KURRAJONG.
150 acres, W. H. Kerr's grants, about 5 miles from Windsor, near the 500-acre grant to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Asylum.
Full particulars of titles can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

Plans may be inspected and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

HAWKESBURY RIVER, WINDSOR.

CHOICE ALLUVIAL FARM of about 120 ACRES, fronting the RIVER at CRESCENT REACH, and known as
LAMB'S FARM.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Andrew Turnbull to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock.
The above highly improved agricultural property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Terms at sale.

AT ROUSE'S HOTEL,
HUNTER-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE of valuable Building Allotments in the LEADING THOROUGHFARES of the City; known as the property of Mr. THOMAS M'CORMACK.

For UNRESERVED SALE, to close accounts.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rouse's Hotel, Hunter-street, Newcastle, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 12 o'clock.
The following choice and valuable sites in the CITY of NEWCASTLE:—
ORDNANCE and WOLF STREETS—Corner allotment, No. 329, as per Government plan, having the following frontages: 88 feet to Ordnance-street and 66 feet to Wolfe-street.
ORDNANCE-STREET—Half of allotment No. 344, as per Government plan, having 44 feet frontage to Ordnance-street.
CHURCH, SYDNEY, and M'CORMACK STREETS—Eight allotments, having each 33 feet frontage to the above streets, being a subdivision of lots 13, 14, 25, and 26, section E of the A. A. Company's plan, adjoining the lots sold to Messrs. John Chapman and Henderson.
DARBY-STREET, or LAKE MACQUARIE ROAD—Allotments No 7, section J, and No 9, section L, A. A. Company's plan, each having 66 feet frontage, with a depth of 165 feet.
BLANE-STREET, or the MAITLAND ROAD—Allotment No. 110, section A, having 66 feet frontage, with a depth of 165 feet.

N.B.—These blocks of land will be offered and sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers.

☞ The allotments occupy some of the best positions in Newcastle, many of them having frontages to the leading thoroughfares, close to the principal public buildings, and therefore admirably adapted for business purposes; while others are in elevated and healthy positions, particularly suitable as sites for residences, for which the growing necessities of the city create a great demand.
Labourers, mechanics, miners, and capitalists are earnestly invited to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, and inspect the above sites, which will positively be disposed of at the above date.
☞ Plans on view at the Rooms, Sydney, where further particulars may be obtained.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ROCKY POINT ROAD.

FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, 8 acres to 10 acres each, fronting the above road, about one mile and a half beyond the Cook's River Dam, immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. William Lawrence.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,
FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, containing each from 8 to 10 acres, being a subdivison of Pearce's 46 acre grant, adjoining the property of Dr. Mitchell, and immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. Lawrence, and at the junction of the above road and a road leading to the Illawarra Road.

☞ This property is well known, and consists for the most part of fine rich loamy land, admirably adapted for cultivation. Each farm has a frontage to the road, and extends to the back boundary of the grant. The land is well timbered. Mr. Lawrence, who occupies the property opposite (Holt's grant), will point out the sites to intending purchasers who are invited personally to inspect them prior to the sale.
Title unquestionable, only two removes from the Crown.
Terms: Half cash, half credit.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLD ESTATES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JUSTICE CHEEKE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, due notice of which will be given.
The following valuable
SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATES:—

LOT 1.—DARLING POINT,
The houses and grounds, comprising an area of about FIVE ACRES, between GREENOAKS, the estate of T. S. MORT, Esq., and GLANWORTH, the property of ROBERT COVENY, Esq., including the residence and grounds of Mr. Justice Cheeke, the cottage and grounds known as "The OCTAGON," the choicest site on the celebrated Glenrock estate.
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

LOT 2.—VARRAVILLE, CAMPBELLTOWN.
A highly improved beautifully situated country estate, containing upwards of 1000 ACRES, about four miles from Campbelltown, with first-class residence farm buildings, &c.

LOT 3.—CAOURA ESTATE.
COUNTY OF CAMDEN.
Dr. Hill's famous dairy farm, comprising 3500 ACRES, with extensive right of run. It adjoins BOMBALA, the estate of the late R. P. JENKINS, Esq., near Marulan, on the Southern Road. The improvements are extensive, including cottage residence, farm buildings, &c. The estate is at present occupied by Mr. Badgery.

LOT 4.—MOUNT DRUITT FARM.
WESTERN ROAD.
About 330 acres, with homestead and other improvements, occupied by J. Tait, Esq.

LOT 5.—BARGO.
SOUTHERN ROAD.
Small farm of 50 acres, on the main road adjoining the BARGO INN.

*** Plans of the above well-known valuable properties are in preparation, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

Marble Chimneypiece.
26 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Marcianus, —— master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

To Marble Masons
To Builders
To Architects, and others.
For Auction Sale, at the Stores, No. 17, Wynyard-lane, immediately in the rear of our former rooms.

THIS DAY, the 1st April.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, No. 17, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
M & Co. in diamond,
Case 1—6 black marble chimney pieces, slightly damaged
2—6 veined ditto ditto, ditto
3—6 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
4—6 dove ditto ditto, ditto
5—3 black ditto ditto, ditto
6—3 veined ditto ditto, ditto
7—3 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
8—3 statuary ditto ditto, ditto
9—3 Kilkenny ditto ditto, ditto
10—3 statuary ditto ditto, ditto
11—2 veined ditto ditto, ditto
12—2 dove ditto ditto, ditto
13—2 statuary ditto ditto, ditto
14—1 veined ditto ditto, ditto
15—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
16—1 black and gold ditto ditto, ditto
17—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
And 1157 lbs. cotton flock, packing, empty cases.
Terms, net cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Fine Congou Teas.
Chests
Halves
Boxes.
2710 Packages,
The entire cargo of the Pantaloon,
Just arrived from Foo Chow.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale, TUESDAY next, the 7th April,
At the New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street.
To Grocers
To Merchants
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer, A. S. Webster, Esq, to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of congou teas, ex Pantaloon, from Foo Chow,
Comprising
500 chests
960 half-chests
1250 boxes.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.
The auctioneers, in directing the attention of the trade generally to the sale of the above cargo, would refrain from making any remarks as to the quality of the teas, as the musters are now on view at their Rooms, and would especially wish the trade to inspect and liquor them prior to the day of sale.
The teas have been carefully selected by a gentleman well up to the requirements of this market, and will be found to comprise the samples now so much in request, and being for positive sale will afford an opportunity of replenishing stocks not to be neglected.

Bass' No. 3 Ale, Bass' No. 3 Ale
London and Colonial Company's Ale
Younger and Jeffrey's Ale.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 2nd April,
45 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 ale
20 ditto London and Colonial Company's ale
15 ditto Jeffrey's ale
20 ditto Younger's ale.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Ale. Ale. Ale.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.
To Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 2nd April,
100 hogsheads ale, Bass' No. 3
London and Colonial Co.'s
Younger and Jeffreys'.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Booksellers, Librarians, Schoolmasters, Students, and others.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.
30,000 Volumes of New Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd April,
30,000 volumes of new books, in every department of literature.
N.B.—Parties living in the country who may want a catalogue will have one forwarded on the receipt of their address.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.
The Great Pyramids
The Second and Third Pyramids
The Pyramids South of Gizeh.
With the actual survey and admeasurement.
To Public Librarians and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at 12 o'clock,
Volume I.—The Great Pyramid, in double imperial, the Pyramids of Egypt, from actual survey and admeasurement, by J. E. Perring, Esq., civil engineer, illustrated by notes and references to the several plans, with sketches taken on the spot, by E. J. Andrews, Esq.
Volume II.—By the same authors, The Second and Third Pyramids. The three smaller to the southward of the third, and the three to the eastward of the Great Pyramid.
Volume III.—The Pyramids to the southward of Gizeh, and at Abou, Ronsh; also Campbell Tomb and a section of the rock of Gizeh, from actual survey and admeasurement, accompanied by remarks on the hieroglyphics, by S. Birch, Esq., of the British Museum, entitled Pyramids of Gizeh. Published 1842.
The Principles, Practice, and Explanation of the Machinery of Locomotive Engines, 4 vols., with plates.
Also
Reports of the Juries on the Subjects in the thirty classes into which the Exhibition of (1851) was divided, complete in 6 vols., half-calf.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 66, Sharp's-buildings, Hunter-street.

Superior Household Furniture
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Glass, China, Plateware, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Charles Bird, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 66, Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Elegant Drawing-room Suite, in walnut, consisting of six chairs, one easy chair, one lounge, covered in green and gold
Loo Table, to match
Large Dining Table, pair Card Tables
Pier Glass, Carpet, and Ornaments
Bookcase and Escritoire
Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Harmonium, with nine stops, by Alexandre, patent percussion action, cost £50
Chest Drawers, Wardrobe
Washstand and Furniture
Tubular Iron and Brass Bedsteads
Mattresses and Blankets
Glass, China, and Plated-ware
First-class Double Gun, and case, by Parsons, cost £45
Enfield Rifle, pair Dueling Pistols, &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of really good furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for New Zealand.
Terms, cash.

White Lead.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
400 kegs white lead, each 28 lb.
Terms at sale.

Scaffold Cord.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
40 coils scaffold cord.
Terms at sale.

Muntz Metal.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases Muntz metal, 18 to 24 oz.
Terms at sale.

Composition Nails.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
40 kegs composition nails, 1½ inch.
Terms at sale.

Manila Rope.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, 1st April, at 12 o'clock.

To Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Ex Abyssinian, W. Punchard, from Manila,
Damaged by sea water,
P in diamond,
164 coils Manila rope, Keating's patent, sizes 1½ to 3½ inches.
Terms, cash.

Europe Rope.
To Shipchandlers, Captains and Owners of Vessels, and others.

THIS DAY, 1st APRIL, at 12 o'clock.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
67 coils Europe rope, 1¼ to 8 inch.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, Blankets, Millinery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 1st.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Milliners, Hatters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A seasonable shipment of general drapery, slops, &c., comprising
8-4 heavy grey sheetings
Silesias
Nursery diapers
72-inch hessians
8-4 medium blankets
8-4 gentian ditto
Plain and checked wincays
Brilliant checked reps
Huckabacks
Oriental ribbons, ruches
Hair nets, cap fronts
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Women's white cotton hose
Underclothing
Sewed muslins, sets and collars
Ladies' silk and alpaca umbrellas
Mantle cloths
Black broad cloths
Fancy Norwich dresses
Ladies' coutille stays
Scotch twill skirts, D.B.
Crimean shirts
Felt hats
Men's regatta shirts, W. and B.
Alleppo shirts
Reefing jackets
Fancy Doe trousers
Shepherds' check ditto
French corrugated waterproof hats
3-4 fancy prints
Panama hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1st, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
200 bags Mauritius sugar, comprising crystal and yellows, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Tea.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 chests fine congou tea.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Sherry.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close an account,
75 cases bottled sherry, in bond.
Terms at sale.

Score's Washing Crystals.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1st, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases Score's washing crystals.
Terms at sale.

Allsopp's Ale, bottled by R. B. Byass
Byass' Bottled Porter.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 casks Allsopp's ale, bottled by R. B. Byass, each 4 dozen
60 casks Byass' bottled porter, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 2nd April, 1863.

To Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Panama, Hoby, master, from New York,
RT & Co. in diamond, 8 at side—
6 boxes picks, each 1 dozen
2 ditto hatchets, each 1 dozen
15 ditto handled axes, each 1 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Gold Watch.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Audsley, Boot and Shoe Warehouseman, South Head Road.

By order of E. Vickery, Esq., trade assignee.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One gold watch, by a well-known maker.
*** Can be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

Winnowing Machines.

In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Nicholls, storekeeper, Orange.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell; at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1863, at 11 o'clock prompt,
N in diamond G outside—4 winnowing machines.
*** Now on view at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

Coolah.

160 Acres of Land, upon which is erected an Hotel named Squatters' Home Inn.
By order of the Mortgagee.

To Merchants, Squatters, Hotelkeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, the first week of May.
160 acres of rich alluvial land, situated on Coolah Creek, on which are erected the Squatters' Home Inn, known as the property of Mr. James M'Cubbin.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1863.

Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas and Fruits, &c.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, viz.:—
Whybrow's, Cameron's, and Feast's pint and quart pickles
Whybrow's salad, quart, pint, and half-pint
Albert's sardines, quarter and half tins
Colman's mustard ¼ lbs. and 1 lbs.
Quart vinegar, jams, soap powder
Briggs' starch, wax vestas, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Portland Cement.
To Contractors, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Campbell Stores, Campbell's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, April 1st, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
300 casks Portland cement.
Terms at sale.

To Tailors
To Clothiers
To Woollen Drapers
To Outfitters.
☞ Importation of First-class Clothing, &c.

THIS DAY, 1st April.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
32 cases and bales of new and seasonable goods, comprising
American pilot coats
Ditto sealskin sacs
Ditto mohair ditto
Ditto drab driving ditto
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Ditto self mole ditto
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Men's fancy doe and black cloth vests
Ditto brown and grey cotton and worsted hosiery
Miners' kersey drawers
Felt and canadian hats
Boys' caps, &c.
Paxton, piccadilly, and persigny collars
Beanfort and fancy ties
Gents' fine white shirts, W. and B.
Ditto fancy regatta ditto ditto
Ditto swiss front ditto ditto
Ditto crimean and angulas, ditto dit
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto merino ditto ditto
Ditto scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black alliance sac coats
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto.
Terms at sale.

☞ 8-4 Extra Heavy Grey Sheetings
8-4 Extra Heavy Grey Sheetings
36-inch ditto ditto ditto
33-inch ditto ditto ditto
30-inch ditto ditto ditto
72, 80, 90-inch Wigan Sheetings
36-inch Stout and Medium Domestics
Hollins and Smith's Fine Shirtings
Glazed Rolled Jaconets
Twilled and Beetled Silesias
Union and Linen Ticks
4-4 and 7-8 Fine Irishes.

THIS DAY, April 1st.

☞ The only parcel of Manchester Goods in the market.
For positive and bona fide Unreserved Sale.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit for public sale, at their Rooms, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock,
The Auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the attention of
Merchants
Shippers
Warehousemen
Drapers
Speculators, &c., &c.,
To the above parcel of goods purchased some twelve months since, and are now to be brought forward to meet the present requirements of the market.
2126—40 pieces 9-8 fine India sheeting
Case, tin lined.
2127—Case, similar contents
2128—40 pieces super India sheeting
2129 and 2130—2 cases, each similar contents
2134—44 pieces 36-inch fine white sheeting
2137—50 pieces ditto ditto
2138—Case, similar contents
2139—50 pieces super white shirting
2140—Case, similar contents
2141—Ditto, ditto ditto
8264—20 pieces 28-inch stout Scotch twill
276—One bale, same contents
1605—25 pieces 36-inch Croydon shirting
1686 and 1607—2 cases, same contents
3242—20 pieces 3-4 medical huckaback
1672—30 pieces 6-4 stout blue chambray
4100—24 pieces 8-4 stout grey sheeting
4101 and 4102—2 bales, same contents
4103—25 pieces 6-4 extra heavy grey sheeting
4105 to 4107—3 bales, similar contents
4108—20 pieces 8-4 extra heavy twilled sheeting.
It is a well-known fact that heavy grey calicoes are not to be procured in Manchester at any price; therefore, it is necessary for intending purchasers to avail themselves of an opportunity which cannot occur again.
*** The goods will be sold in original packages.
Terms, liberal.

☞ Clearing-out Sale.

THIS DAY, 1st April.

To Merchants
To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Speculators
To Shippers.

Important Sale of
First-class Drapery, Clothing, Coburgs, French Merinos, Steel Skirts, Crinoline Steel &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 superior Witney blankets
9-4, 10-4 scarlet ditto ditto
9-4, 10-4 gentian ditto ditto ditto
9-4 woollen knitted rugs
9-8 new pattern prints
Fine dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ¼ to ½ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
20-inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Printed French reps
Wincays, in piece and skirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marsella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinos, ditto
7-4 parramatta cloths
6-4, 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays
Ladies' plush ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's knickerbockers
Ditto rep frocks and pelisses
Ditto cashmere embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto garibaldi vests
Ditto velvet mantles
Ditto sealskin ditto.
The auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade and speculators to this sale. It comprises a large and varied assortment of goods, from various houses, and the instructions are to close every line.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Candles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
About 166 packages teas, comprising very choice congous, hyson, twankay, gunpowder, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugars.
Crystals, Counters, and Ration.
Extensive Unreserved Sale.

On THURSDAY, 2nd April.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
About 170 tons Mauritius sugars, comprising numerous samples ranging from white crystals to good ration.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

The Cargo of the Sabrina, from Hongkong.

Highly important to Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd April, of about
☞ 4200 Packages choice Teas.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock.
The cargo of the Sabrina, from Hongkong, consisting of about,
GW over J in triangle,
1100 chests
2500 half-chests
600 boxes
Comprising unusually choice breakfast congou, souchong, pekoe, hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder, &c., &c.

*** The auctioneers with much pleasure beg to call attention to the above really splendid shipment of teas, and with confidence assert they will be found superior to any previous importation.
Samples are now obtainable at the Rooms of the auctioneers, who suggest an early inspection and trial, so that the trade may convince themselves of the unrivalled excellence of this cargo.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Importation of Pure Negretti Sheep from Hamburgh.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Sydney, have pleasure in informing the flockmasters of this and the neighbouring colonies that they have been instructed by Messrs. Haege and Prell to offer for sale by public competition, on a future day, which will be duly announced, a shipment, per Macassar, expected to arrive in March.
40 pure-bred Negretti rams, and
80 pure-bred Negretti ewes,
from the celebrated flock of Mr. J. F. Hoffschlaeger, of Wefsin, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, now well known in these colonies, and whose former selection commanded such unqualified admiration, and realised the highest prices ever obtained for imported sheep,—as much as £250 having been obtained last year (in Melbourne) for a single animal. The above sheep having been selected by the person who was specially sent out from M. Hoffschlaeger's establishment to ascertain what description of sheep were most in demand, will be found much better adapted to the taste of our flockmasters, combining greater length of staple with equal closeness and a larger frame.
Samples of wool, as well as photographs of some of the rams and ewes, may be inspected at the office of Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney; and of Messrs. HAEGE and PRELL, 4, Queen-street, Melbourne.

SALE OF LEASES OF RUNS.—Attention is directed to the notification in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 31, of 24th February, 1863, of the proposed sale at the Rooms of Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., Government Auctioneers, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st April of the Leases of the following runs, of which detailed particulars are therein given, viz.:—
DISTRICT OF ALBERT.—Elmance No. 1, 25,600 acres. Effluence No. 2, 25,600 acres; Berawinia East, 20,800 acres; Berawinia West, 31,200 acres; Thoulconna East, 24,800 acres; and Thoulconna West, 22,400 acres, all having frontage to the PARRO RIVER.
DISTRICT OF BLIGH.—Bundejool, 16,000 acres.
DISTRICT OF CLARENCE.—Marydale, 16,000 acres, having frontage to the Sanden River; Somervale, 25,000 acres.
DISTRICT OF LACHLAN.—Naradhun, 50,000 acres.
DISTRICT OF MACLEAY.—Calatine, 11,520 acres; Corrungala, 15,360 acres; and Moonaba, 4450 acres, all having frontage to the MACLEAY RIVER; Yarrabandini, 23,040 acres; Yessaba, 7680 acres.
DISTRICT OF MONARO.—Boggy Plain, 4480 acres, having frontage to the Big Badger River; Bumbo, 1160 acres, having frontage to the Boat Ally River; Cowra, 13,000 acres; Frying-pan Creek, 6500 acres.
DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE.—Agintoothbong, 45,000 acres, having frontage to the HUMR RIVER; Bondo, 16,000 acres; Jeremiah, 10,000 acres; Pinbeyan, 16,000 acres, having frontage to Yarrangobilly River; Toomoorroomoo, 34,320 acres.
DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.—Bielsdoune Creek, 16,000 acres; Wild Cattle Creek, 16,000 acres, having frontage to the Myall River.
DISTRICT OF WARREGO.—West Warrego No. 6, 20,500 acres; West Warrego No. 7, 20,800 acres; West Warrego No. 8, 20,600 acres; West Warrego No. 9, 35,200 acres; West Warrego No. 10, 39,700 acres; West Warrego No. 11, 19,200 acres; West Warrego No. 12, 30,700 acres; West Warrego No. 13, 45,400 acres; West Warrego No. 14, 49,300 acres; West Warrego No. 15, 33,900 acres; West Warrego No. 16, 17,300: all having frontage to the WARREGO RIVER.
DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.—East Bogan No. 15, 43,000 acres, having frontage to the BOGAN RIVER: Albert Waterhole, 16,000 acres; Back Duronbalgee, 16,000 acres; Back Hermitage East, 16,000 acres; Bumba, 21,000 acres; Meadows, 1360 acres, and Wargo Rock, 16,000 acres.
Crown Lands Occupation Office,
Sydney, 27th February, 1863.

BATHURST.

Immediately following the Sale of Government Runs.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 1st April, 1863,
The property known as Page's Tannery, Bathurst, being an Acre of Ground in the heart of the Town, having extensive frontages to several of the principal streets, and improved by the erection of all the DWELLINGS, SHEDS, TAN-PITS, &c., necessary for the conduct of this lucrative and well-established business. Abundant water.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.
Title direct from the Crown.

New Currants.

Just landed, in prime condition.
To Grocers, Confectioners, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
37 casks new currants.
Just landed, in prime condition.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Teas ex Berengaria.

114 Packages (more or less).
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Berengaria, Robinson, master, from Whampoa.
All more or less damaged.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Berengaria,
114 packages (more or less) teas.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

☞ Teas, ex Sabrina.
Special Notice.
To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. with much pleasure announce that samples of the above teas are now ready for examination, and can be had for liquoring upon application at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
The auctioneers particularly request the trade to take an early opportunity of testing these SPLENDID TEAS, and with confidence assert that they will be found to be superior to any cargo previously offered for sale in this market, not even excepting the celebrated shipment ex John Steenson.
The Sale will positively take place on THURSDAY next, 2nd April.

165 Packages (more or less) Teas,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sabrina, Coutts, master, from Hongkong.
All more or less damaged.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sabina, from Hongkong,
CS in diamond,
About 166 packages teas, comprising very choice congous, hyson, twankay, gunpowder, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

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Crystals, Counters, and Ration.
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80 pure-bred Negretti ewes,
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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows :—

Brandy	...	...	...	£104	4 1
Gin ...	...	...	...	119	5 1
Whisky	...	...	...	31	10 9
Rum	...	...	...	560	10 0
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	2	16 8
Wine	...	...	...	99	18 0
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	285	8 0
Cigars	...	...	...	127	10 0
Tea ...	...	...	...	1080	17 0
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	18	13 4
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	8	2 6
——— unrefined	...	...	...	276	16 10
Bonding warehouse duty	...	...	...	94	0 0
Pilotage	...	...	...	95	17 8
Dues...	...	...	...	18	10 0
	Total	...	...	£2979	3 11

The quantity of gold-dust brought down by the Escorts from our several gold-fields, during the month of March, amounted to 27,480 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1861 the receipts were 57,314. There is therefore a decrease in the yield of gold for the month of 29,834 ounces, or 108 per cent. This great decline is owing to the falling off in the receipts from the Lachlan Gold-fields, which at this period of last year sent down for the month 25,000 ounces. During the quarter ended March 31st, 1861, the quantity of gold delivered by our Escorts amounted to 108,512 ounces, during the same quarter of last year the amount was 139,774 ounces; the decrease on the quarter is, therefore, 31,262 ounces, or about twenty-nine per cent. The following table will show the amounts delivered by the Escorts from the Western, Southern, and Northern Gold-fields during the first three months of the years 1862 and 1863 :—

1862.	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
January....	16,496	25,542	2950
February ..	13,617	21,590	2265
March	35,161	20,032	2121
	65,274	67,164	7336
1863.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
January...	24,981	16,092	4117
February ..	18,371	14,992	2479
March	12,914	12,075	2491
	56,266	43,159	9087

It will be observed from this table that there is a decrease of 9009 ozs., or 16 per cent. on the quantity of gold forwarded from the Western gold-fields, and a decrease of 24,005 ozs., or 55½ per cent. from the Southern gold-fields. From the Northern gold-fields, however, there is an increase of 1751 ozs., or about 24 per cent.

We subjoin a table showing the quantities of gold received from our gold-fields during the first quarter of the years 1852 to 1863 :—

	Ounces.	Average per week.
1852	38,516	2,578
1853	39,068	3,000
1854	29,358	2,258
1855	20,510	1,577
1856	21,123	1,624
1857	34,098	2,623
1858	46,632	3,587
1859	63,432	4,880
1860	76,400	5,877
1861	92,724	7,132
1862	139,774	10,752
1863	108,512	8,347

This statement goes back to within three months of the time the Escorts first delivered gold, which was in the third quarter of the year 1851; and the receipts for that period amounted to 67,493 ounces, being an average of 5190 ounces per week. From that time however and for the succeeding five years the yield of gold gradually declined, and in 1856 it reached its lowest amount. In 1857 our Gold-fields became more attractive, as well as profitable, and a reaction took place, and since then the quantity has continued yearly to increase, until the end of the year 1862. During the first quarter of the present year a falling off has taken place, and from the great decline in the quantity received from two of our largest gold-fields, Forbes and Burrangong, there is every reason to apprehend that the quantity of gold delivered this year will not exceed that of 1861. At present it is satisfactory to find that the receipts average considerably more per week than any previous year except 1862. Again the first quarter of the year is generally the lowest, we may therefore fairly anticipate that though our gold receipts will show a decrease as compared with 1862, they will reach, at the end of 1863, 500,000 ounces.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. held to-day, their weekly sale of produce. The catalogue comprised 38 bales and 4 bags wool, 15 casks tallow, 150 Newington hides, the whole of which were sold. The principal items being—H. Bro., 25 bales fleece, at 22d; ditto, 3 bales greasy, at 9½d; ditto, 2 bales clippings, at 15d; DC over Surat, 1 bale ditto, at 9d; Yass over O in diamond, 2 bales washed, at 20d; ditto, 3 bales at 18d; 2 in diamond, 1 bale washed at 16½d; X, 1 bale washed at 12d; JP, 4 bags wool, at 13d; 4 casks Newington No. 1 beef tallow, at £39 15s; 3 casks ditto, £38 18s; 2 casks Newington mutton tallow at £44 10s; 6 casks beef tallow at £35; 150 Newington hides at 14s 1d. Lot maize at 4s 9d. per bushel.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will hold, to-morrow (this day), a sale by auction of Leases of Runs for five years. The runs are situated in the Albert, Bligh, Clarence, Lachlan, Macleay, Monaro, Murrumbidgee, New England, Warrego, and Wellington Districts. The upset rent ranges from £10 to £78 per annum.

LEADING EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR DURING THE YEAR 1862.

(From the London Evening Mail.)

THE attention of the Continent as well as of England has throughout the year been principally engrossed by America, but it is only possible to record in a concise abridgment some of the more important events of the war. In the first days of 1862 the answer of the Federal Government to the demand for the surrender of the prisoners from the Trent was still expected with well-founded anxiety. The English Minister at Washington had reason to believe that the President and the majority of his Cabinet were obstinately bent on sustaining the wrongful vote of the House of Representatives and the report of the Secretary of the Navy. It was only at the last moment that the timely remonstrance of the French Government enabled the Secretary of State to overcome the perverse injustice of his colleagues and of the chief of the State. To the great relief of a peaceable and unoffending nation, which had armed solely to defend its honour, Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell were delivered over to the care of the English Legation and the practical concession more than compensated for the ungracious language of a verbose despatch, in which Mr. Seward endeavoured to apologise to his fellow-citizens for an unpalatable display of prudence and justice. The precedent, even without the judicious commentary which was afterwards furnished by Lord Russell, is sufficiently clear to regulate the practice of belligerents towards neutrals in all similar transactions. It is but candid to acknowledge the merit of Mr. Seward in saving his country at the same time from the perpetration of a crime and from the commission of a ruinous folly. Although his diplomatic communications before and since have been characterised by almost unequalled absurdity and bad taste, the credit of avoiding a rupture with England in consequence of the outrage on the Trent belongs principally to the Secretary of State.

General M'Clellan had spent the autumn and winter in organising and disciplining the vast army which, according to the universal belief of Federal America, was destined summarily to overwhelm the rebellion. The Confederate outposts were still within a few miles of Washington, and the navigation of the Lower Potomac was interrupted or harassed by hostile batteries; but a considerable flotilla of gunboats had been prepared to ascend the Southern rivers, and the Federal Government and population exulted in the prospect of a converging movement which, closing in like the folds of the anaconda, was to suffocate the Seceding States in its irresistible embrace. Although the Commander-in-Chief still postponed his advance, the first operations of the campaign seemed to justify the confidence of the North. A small Confederate force, rashly threatening Ohio, was defeated early in January at Mill Springs, in Kentucky. In February, General Burnside, with the aid of his gunboats, captured the island and garrison of Roanoke, on the coast of North Carolina, and a month later he took possession of Newbern. General Grant's army and his river fleet took Fort Henry, on the river Tennessee, at the beginning of February; and a few days afterwards the same force effected the more important conquest of Fort Donnelson, on the river Cumberland. Somewhat later in the spring, General Pope, with the flotilla, took a fortified post on the Mississippi which was known as Island No. 10; and in the latter part of April Commodore Farragut obtained the most considerable success which has hitherto attended the Federal arms by forcing the defences of the Lower Mississippi, and by consequently compelling on the 1st of May the unresisted surrender of New Orleans. After the capture of Fort Donnelson and of Roanoke the confidence of foreigners in the tenacity of Southern resistance was temporarily shaken. It was true that, except at Mill Springs and in some obscure and uncertain skirmishes in Arkansas, the Federal troops had never gained an advantage beyond the range of their gunboats; but, on the other hand, the Southern troops seemed at first deficient in spirit, and it was uncertain whether they would have energy to continue the conflict where the chances were more equal. The blockade of the ports gradually became comparatively effective, and even the barbarous device of choking the entrance of Charleston with hulks, which were sunk in the sea-channels for the purpose, might be thought to prove the determination as well as the unscrupulous recklessness of the North.

The current of opinion was once more turned by the victory of the Confederates in the first considerable battle of the campaign. General Sidney Johnston, having collected a considerable force at Corinth, surprised General Grant on the 6th of April, at Pittsburg Landing, and inflicted on him a severe defeat, involving the capture of a portion of his camp. On the following day, however, two Federal gunboats, arriving at the scene of action, compelled the Southern troops to retreat to their lines after losing their able General. General Beauregard, who succeeded to the command, maintained the lines of Corinth for several weeks, while General Halleck, with a Federal army estimated at 150,000 men, remained idle in his front. At last it was found that the garrison had withdrawn with all its guns and stores, and General Halleck, and his Lieutenant, General Pope, after announcing that they had taken 10,000 prisoners in the retreat, were compelled tacitly to acknowledge that their triumph was wholly fabulous, and that, out-generalled by the enemy, they had wasted the best season for a campaign in total idleness. The war in the West has since been pursued with varying fortune and with indecisive results. The Confederates have marched through Kentucky, but they have not been strong enough to hold the State, while in Tennessee and Missouri the line of separation has been alternately advancing and receding. The Federal General Rosecranz obtained an advantage in an engagement at Corinth in October, and about the same time General Bragg and General Polk defeated General Buell, at Perryville. In December, a Federal Brigade of 4000 men surrendered at Hartville, in Tennessee, to the Confederate General Morgan. The Federals have, for the most part, the superiority in numbers and in material of war, while their adversaries are better commanded and more earnest in their cause, with the advantage of the good will of the population. Mr. Jefferson Davis, in his Message to Congress in March, admitted that the Confederates had attempted too much when they proposed to hold the line of the Ohio. Although their military strength has since greatly increased, it seems improbable that they will ultimately secure by arms the Northern part of Missouri, or even the whole of Tennessee. On the banks of the Mississippi they retain only the strong position of Vicksburg, which was unsuccessfully attacked by a Federal flotilla in the latter part of the summer. General Butler's offensive despotism at New Orleans nourishes and justifies the aversion of the entire South to Federal alliance or supremacy, but the military possession of the city, as it lies below the level of the river, is insured to the belligerent who commands the water.

Even the maritime preponderance of the Federalists appeared for a moment to be interrupted by the exploits of the Virginia, once known in the United States' Navy as the Merrimac, which had been coated by the Confederates with iron rails in the Navy-yard of Norfolk. Issuing suddenly from port on the 8th of March, the Virginia sank and destroyed two or three wooden men-of-war, scattered terror into a fleet of transport and store ships, and threw shells into the lines of the Federal army in the neighbourhood of Norfolk. On the following day the Virginia was met by the iron-clad Monitor, which had just arrived from New York, and after an undecided contest both vessels retired to repair damages. The Virginia was subsequently abandoned and blown-up by her crew, but her presence in the James River continued in the interval to alarm the enemy, and it materially affected the plan of the campaign against Richmond. Some months afterwards another Confederate iron-clad vessel, the Arkansas, fitted out in the Yazoo River, contributed largely to the successful defence of Vicksburg; but in a conflict with the hostile flotilla the Arkansas was ultimately driven aground on the shore of the Mississippi, and destroyed to prevent a capture. It is said that iron vessels have been fitted out in the Southern ports, and in the upper waters of the Mississippi, but there can be little doubt that the Federalists, who command the sea and possess a great superiority of mechanical resources, will profit more largely than their opponents by the modern discovery of invulnerable ships.

The characteristically exaggerated confidence which had been reposed by anticipation in General M'Clellan's abilities naturally declined when it was found that he lingered month after month on the banks of the Potomac. Mr. Cameron, the Secretary for War, having shocked even American sensitiveness by his close alliance with peculating contractors, was appointed to the Russian mission, in place of the half-witted Mr. Cassius Clay, and was succeeded at the War Department by Mr. Stanton who conceived a bitter enmity to M'Clellan. The spring was far advanced when the Confederate army retired without molestation from its lines at Manassas, which, as it was found, had never been regularly fortified. The Federal General, after following their retreat for two or three days' march, unexpectedly returned to Washington, and embarked his army on the Potomac for the purpose of landing on the Virginian peninsula and advancing westward upon Richmond. At the moment when the decisive movement commenced, the President, by the advice of Mr. Stanton, deprived M'Clellan of the command-in-chief, and appointed General M'Dowell and General Fremont, who was afterwards replaced by General Pope, to independent commands in Northern Virginia. General M'Clellan and his friends attribute his subsequent failure to want of co-operation, and to a deficiency of reinforcements and supplies; nor can it be doubted that his chances of victory would have been largely increased if he could have disposed of M'Dowell's division to cover and strengthen his right flank. The first operation of the campaign consisted of a three weeks' siege of the historical lines of York Town, where the Confederates had prepared their first show of defence. Having secured the delay which they required, they gradually fell back towards Richmond, striking successive blows to cover their retreat at Williamsburg, and at West Point, where the Pamunkey expands into the estuary of York River. As M'Clellan followed, he leant to his right to keep up his communications with his ships, for the James River on his left was still closed by the presence or the terror of the formidable Virginia. From West Point the Federal army turned westward, and, after suffering a severe check on the plain of White Oaks, the head-quarters were placed at White House, where the West Point Railway to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey. In the meantime General Jackson commenced his long series of brilliant exploits by driving the Federal General Banks headlong upon the Potomac, to the extreme terror of the President and of the authorities at Washington. General Fremont and General Shields were baffled by the superior activity of the hostile commander in their attempts to retrieve the disaster, and General M'Dowell, in spite of his earnest protest, was recalled from his movement towards M'Clellan to aid in the defence of the capital. It soon appeared that General Jackson's advance was part of a concerted plan for the relief of Richmond. In the middle of June General Stuart, with a small force of cavalry, moved round the right wing of the Federal army, and, passing behind the whole of their rear and their left wing, returned safely, with considerable booty, to the camp in front of Richmond. A week later the entire North was startled by the tidings that M'Clellan had retreated several miles under incessant attacks, and that, passing his right wing behind his left, he had taken up a new position at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. The mendacious journals of New York asserted that his retreat was virtually an advance, or, in words which have become almost proverbial, that it was a "great strategic movement," leading to the early capture of Richmond. The truth, however, soon became too transparent to be obscured even by American fiction and credulity. General M'Clellan was entitled to the credit of saving his army from imminent destruction, but he had encountered a crushing defeat. On the 26th of June his right was fiercely attacked by Jackson, and on the following days, having lost his head-quarters, he was pushed rapidly across the Chickahominy, and narrowly escaped destruction before he took up his defensive position at Harrison's Landing. After his retreat the abandonment of his enterprise was only a question of time, and after some altercation with General Halleck, who had been appointed to the chief command at Washington, General M'Clellan re-embarked the remains of his army for Acquia Creek and for Alexandria, where he arrived as the Confederate General Lee was effectually following up his former victories.

General Pope, in command of the army of the North, had advanced beyond the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy during M'Clellan's embarkation. General Lee, leaving the baffled army of the Peninsula to escape at leisure, pushed rapidly northward, and General Stuart, a second time penetrating into the enemy's rear, captured General Pope's baggage and a portion of his staff, while Jackson, by a daring movement, in which he twice crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, threw himself between the Federal main army and Washington. General Pope, who had boasted and blustered himself into popularity, has since, with consistent meanness, thrown the blame of his disasters on his subordinates and his colleagues. Utterly out-manœuvred and confused, he commenced a hurried retreat on the Potomac, incurring daily defeats, of which the most conspicuous was, by a singular coincidence, suffered on the celebrated field of Bull Run. After a week of misfortune, the beaten army took refuge within the defences of Washington, while General Lee, detaching Jackson to besiege Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac to raise the friendly population of Maryland. The panic-stricken Government of Washington judiciously dismissed Pope to an obscure command in the North-West, and M'Clellan, summoned to retrieve the fortunes of the Federal army, marched northward with unwonted vigour to drive the Confederates from Maryland. General Lee, though he found himself outnumbered, gave battle at Antietam to cover Jackson's operations, and, having by the superior quality of his scanty force avoided a defeat, he withdrew some days later beyond the Potomac, while the garrison of Harper's Ferry to the number of 12,000 men, surrendered themselves to the Confederates, with an enormous amount of artillery and stores. Notwithstanding the imperative orders of the President and General Halleck, General M'Clellan thought himself unable to follow General Lee's retreat, and a month elapsed before he once more took the road to Richmond, following the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Early in November he was suddenly dismissed from the command, and his successor, General Burnside, transferred the seat of war to the banks of the Rappahannock, from which, according to popular belief, he was at last to march triumphantly on the hostile capital. Although General Burnside's military experience down to 1860 was confined to six years' service as a subaltern in time of peace, he can scarcely be held responsible for the grave disaster which the Federal army has suffered under his command. The Government, after dismissing M'Clellan on political grounds, considered that the fortunes of the Republican party could only be retrieved by an immediate advance on Richmond. The untried leader of the army in accepting his commission virtually pledged himself to submit his own sounder judgment to the political exigencies of the Government and to the presumptuous clamour of the Northern press. After summoning Fredericksburg to surrender General Burnside was compelled to wait for a fortnight before the arrival of his pontoon trains enabled him to enforce his menace by an attack. On the 11th of December he crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, supported by a heavy cannonade, and during the following day bravely took up its position between the ruins of the town and the lines which General Lee had fortified at a short distance to the south. On the 13th the Federals attacked the enemy's position, and, after a gallant struggle, and a loss which is believed to have been the severest of the war, they were repulsed and utterly defeated. On the night of the 15th Burnside succeeded in recrossing the river under cover of the darkness and of a storm of rain, and there is reason to hope that, in Virginia at least, the campaign may be suspended for the remainder of the winter. The Republican faction has played its last stake, for even the Cabinet of Washington will scarcely persevere in the attempt to create a servile insurrection within a fortnight of a final and decisive defeat.

SPEECH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

THE *Richmond Whig* of January 5th gives the following report of a speech delivered by Jefferson Davis on the 26th of December to the Legislature of Mississippi which it takes from a local paper, the *Jackson Mississippian* :—

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, the President spoke of his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination, but of power. They were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at their command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of their own Confederacy. They were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knew that they had been an agricultural people, and that their facilities for manufacturing materials of war were limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, they had now an army larger than ever before, our arms and munitions of war were increased in number and improved in quality, and they were in a better condition that day than they were twelve months ago. The conscription and exemption laws were then touched upon, and the necessity of the one and the intention of the other explained. He thought there might properly be a revision of the latter, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State Laws on the subject of the military. The President expressed his gratification at the message of Governor Pettus, and cordially endorsed his views in reference to making provision for indigent families and the enrolment of exempts, who could be ready on an emergency to go forth and occupy the trenches, while the disciplined and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such service could be for thirty, sixty, or ninety days; and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. The President denounced, in terms of scathing but dignified rebuke, the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and called upon the women to drive the stragglers back to duty. He urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. Those veterans who had gone through many hard-fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the deaths of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only twelve hundred men would have to bleed as much as if had its full quota of four thousand. Their ranks must be filled; humanity demands it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interests, fly to the rescue of those heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth. Our prospects, said the President, are much better than they were twelve months ago. There are two grand objects of the enemy: 1. To get possession of the river and thus cut our confederacy in two; and 2ndly, to seize the Confederate capital, and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist. The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley. He considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand if the people were true to themselves. This done, the North-west would grow restive and cease to support a war ruinous to them and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the North-west he looked for the first gleams of peace. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invader. In God and the valour of our troops he trusted.

WELLINGTON'S BUSINESS CAPABILITIES.—As we read through the correspondence which he conducted as Secretary for Ireland, we see distinctly that he was thoroughly up to his work, that nothing escaped him, that he knew every detail, that he was equal to every exigency, that nothing was too trifling for him. Places have to be filled, adherents have to be satisfied, elections have to be conducted, bills have to be drawn, deputations have to be answered, defences have to be devised—there are myriads of things to be done, and Arthur Wellesly is always ready, never idle. It is wonderful to see the coolness with which he quits the work of his office to go and fight a battle over the sea, returning to his post to take up the old routine as if nothing had occurred in the interval. In 1807 he goes with the expedition to Copenhagen, fights his battle, wins the day, returns to receive the thanks of Parliament, and to take up where he left off the curious correspondence with place-hunters and boroughmongers. In like manner he is despatched in 1808 to Portugal. To the last moment he directs the business of his department with unabated energy; even when he is on board ship he goes on writing about collectors of Customs and Excise; he does not cease after he has landed in Portugal; he conducts the movements of his army at the same moment he writes directions for the disposal of his patronage in Ireland; he wins the battle of Roliga, he wins the battle of Vimeria, in the midst of victory he thinks of the Dublin police; and when he is superseded he quietly returns to his office in Dublin Castle, to sink all the glories of his campaign in the purchase of votes or the discussion of fees. His power of work was unrivalled. The concentration of his mind was complete. Just as in war he carried his resolution to judge of everything with his own eyes—so far that, on one occasion, when close to the enemy's outposts, he put an oilskin cover to his cocked hat, and entered into conversation with the French videttes, during which he took a careful survey of all that he wished to see—so in all he undertook he displayed the same energy, and there were few things which he was not ready to undertake. People seemed to wonder that he was willing to accept the command of a brigade on the Sussex coast. "I have eaten the King's salt," he replied, "and whatever he desires me do, that becomes my duty."

A NEW THEORY.—Professor Bache, connected with the United States Coast Survey, in a recent article on the physiology of sea-sickness, advances the idea that this torment of ocean travellers is a disease of the brain, and not of the stomach. His view is, that it is owing to the fact that the mind is not able to understand the varying motions of the vessel as rapidly as the senses feel them, thus causing a conflict of impressions, and a consequent affection of the brain, which in turn deranges the nervous system, and produces nausea. As soon as the mind can conceive the idea of each motion as soon as it is felt, sea-sickness ceases. The deck is consequently the best place for one suffering, as there the sight can be best educated for the movements of the vessel.

FUNERAL.—To the Friends of J. BROWNE, Esq., J.P.—The remains of Miss ISABELLA BROWNE will be interred in the Singleton Church Yard, on FRIDAY next, April 3rd. Albion House, Sydney, 31st March.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL THIGHE are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his daughter MARGARET, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 1st April; the procession to move from his residence, Victoria-street, Paddington, at 4 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—All friends of Mrs. MARY BAKER are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; the procession to move from her late residence, Narellan, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock p.m., to Campbelltown. COBB and BOCKING, undertakers, Campbelltown.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Class List for the current quarter will be read in the School-room, THURSDAY, April 2nd, at 3 p.m.
Old pupils and the parents and friends of pupils are invited to be present.
Entrance by the south wing.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

ASHFIELD.—MILTON HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of Gentlemen and Families requiring change of air. The house is commodious, with lofty rooms, having verandah and balcony, is pleasantly situated a short distance from the railway station. The salubrity of Ashfield is now well known, and is recommended by medical gentlemen to persons of delicate health. Parties hitherto residing there have experienced great benefit from a short stay, regaining appetite and vigour. Gentlemen having their own horses are provided with stabling and paddock. Apply at Milton House, Ashfield; or to Mr. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE, established 1857.—The Second Quarter commences on the 1st April. There will be a RECESS for the Easter Holidays, from the 3rd to MONDAY, 13th April, when the Duties of the College will be resumed.
For particulars apply to Mrs. REID, Lady Principal, Kellett House, Upper William-street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, Chelmsford House, Upper Fort-street, near the Observatory. Miss FREEMAN continues to receive a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils. Vacancies.

HOME EDUCATION.—Rosenath, Parramatta.—Mrs. and Miss FARMER beg to inform their friends, parents, and guardians that they are prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders and day pupils. Terms may be had on application, or by letter. School duties will be resumed April 8th.

MRS. MACARTHUR receives a limited number of young ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of a good English education, with French and needlework. For terms apply at 2, Craigend-terrace. References may be made to—
Mrs. R. Campbell, Fort-street;
Mrs. Dean Thomson, Barham;
Mrs. G. K. Holden, Ashfield;
Mrs. W. C. Mayne, Waverley;
Mrs. Rolleston, Newtown.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1, Lyons'-terrace, Hyde Park (for many years occupied by Miss Moore as an educational establishment), Principal Miss HARRIS, assisted by eminent Professors.

THE Misses HOOPER receive a limited number of Young Ladies as Morning Pupils. 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Miss DELOHERY'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 306, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, next house to Captain Scott's private residence. Vacancies for a few more boarders.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta.—The ensuing quarter will begin on WEDNESDAY, April 8th. For particulars as to terms, &c., application must be made to L. T. TROLLOPE, acting head master.

GAS BAG, air bag with stop-cock for sale. DEW BROKES, Riley-street, near William-street.

A MONTHLY NURSE now vacant. Apply to Mrs. BAKER, Congregational Burial Ground, Sydney.

A GOVERNESS wishing accommodation, would devote the evening to instructing the children. Address Z., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN of quiet and regular habits, wishes to meet with a comfortable HOME in a private family. Address PERMANENT, care of Mr. Wilkinson, Chemist, Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN, of many years' experience in Sydney, and with good references, seeks a SITUATION in a store, or any useful engagement. Address A. C. D., HERALD Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE wishes to meet with ENGAGEMENTS; man accustomed to plough, milk, or drive; woman as cook or housemaid. Address, W. B., at R. C. Lethbridge, Esq., Penrith, which will be immediately attended to.

A GENTLEMAN, whose present ENGAGEMENT will shortly terminate, will be glad to treat with any firm requiring the assistance of a confidential and trustworthy person. He could conduct the correspondence of a mercantile firm, keep books, and would not object to make sales, or collect for a mercantile or wholesale house. Security if required. Address CONFIDENTIAL, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY is in WANT of a SITUATION in a respectable family, either town or country; she could undertake the duties of housekeeper wholly or in part, or take an active part in the general requirements of a household and assist in the nursery—indeed, she would not object to any suitable occupation where she could make herself useful. Address S. S., Mr. Palmer's, Brickfield-hill.

BEESWAX, Beeswax, purchased in small or large lots, W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-st.

BOY WANTED; one used to the painting business. Royal Blue House, Pitt-street.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady of great experience in tuition, and well qualified for it, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Address F. B., HERALD Office.

FARM WANTED.—Wanted a Farm of from twenty to forty acres, of good land, with Cottage containing at least four rooms and kitchen. Distance from Sydney immaterial. Address to O. P. Q., Sydney Post Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Wanted, Furnished APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, where there are no other lodgers, in an airy situation, accessible to omnibuses. The more highly reputable the family having such accommodation, the more acceptable to the advertiser. Address to Z. A. R., Woolcott's, Exchange-corner, Sydney.

GARDEN LABOURER wanted, to work in an orchard, prune trees, &c. Apply to Mr. COHEN, Burwood.

GOVERNESS Wanted, for a Family in the country; a lady thoroughly competent to impart an English education, together with French, music, and singing. Address, A. B. C., Post Office, Bathurst.

GOVERNESS WANTED, in a small family, at Darling Point, to take the entire charge of, and educate, two children; a middle-aged lady preferred. Apply in the first instance by letter, giving qualifications and age, to E. A. M., care of Mr. Pope, stationer, George-street.

IN VICTORIA-STREET, or eastward. RESIDENCE Required for two Gentlemen. CALIGULA, HERALD Office.

INSTRUCTION IN THE PIANOFORTE.—A young Lady, a good musician, and experienced in tuition, wishes a few additional PUPILS. Terms moderate. Address A. B., Post-office, Randwick.

LAW.—Wanted, a Conveyancing CLERK who understands his business; satisfactory reference as to competency and character will be required. Apply, by letter, to NORTON and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—WANTED, a competent person to undertake the duties of Council CLERK, Rate Collector, Engineer and Surveyor, and Inspector and Overseer of Works, and to perform such duties in relation thereto respectively as the Council may require from time to time. Tenders to state the salary required, and also the names of two solvent sureties willing to enter into a bond for the faithful discharge of these duties as soon as the appointment is made; the person elected to be bound in the sum of £300, and the two sureties in £150 each. Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, Missenden Road, Camperdown, up to five o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 7th April next, to be considered by the Council on that evening,—when applicants are invited to attend if they think fit.
JAMES FLANAGAN, Chairman.
31st March.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Person, who can be highly recommended, a SITUATION as above; has a good knowledge of French. Apply, DELTA, HERALD Office.

PUBLIC-HOUSE wanted, in the city. Apply H. VAUGHAN, King and Elizabeth streets.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS required immediately. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESSES, Finishing and Preparatory, recommended by a lady of experience. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

SYDNEY ORCHESTRE UNION, Stanley-street.—A few more MEMBERS required.
Mr. W. KNIGHT, conductor.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.—Wanted, after the June vacation, a RESIDENT MASTER, thoroughly competent (1) to teach music (pianoforte, flute, and choral singing); (2) to conduct the choral services in chapel; (3) to take charge of the French classes. To a gentleman of undoubted attainments a liberal salary, with allowances, will be given.
GEORGE F. MARTHUR, principal. March 17.

TO DRAPERS.—An active JUNIOR Wanted. Beehive, South Head Road. Sharp.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY, who teaches singing and Music, is now disengaged two days in the week. Terms, moderate. Address X. X., Post Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, for the fancy department. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, FINISHERS, at ALDERSON and SONS' Tannery, near Baptist's Gardens, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

THE Friends of an active, intelligent, well educated YOUTH of 14, wish to APPRENTICE him to either a Draper, Grocer, or other respectable trade. X. Y., 27, Argyle-street.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a competent assistant, possessing a practical knowledge of bookselling, printing, &c. Address H. J., HERALD Office.

TEAMS WANTED, for Bathurst, Gundagai, Adelong, Meroo.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, the Public to Dine at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. First-rate dinner, 1s.

WANTED, a MILLER. JAMES PEMELL and CO., foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. NICHOLSON, Rushcutter's Bay Hotel.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, at Job Gardening, thoroughly competent. W. F. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Plain NEEDLEWORK. Address B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Young GIRL of 15 or 16 years of age, as Daily NURSE. 183, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, One or Two CHILDREN to nurse. Apply to Mrs. EPTHORP, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 15, No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

WANTED, MEN, to Raft Timber. Apply Woollcomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. PLATT, Prospect-place, Riley-st., Surry Hills, near Watts' hotel.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply on board the Kate, Patent Slip Wharf.

WANTED, an active GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr. NORRIE, 222, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY; good character required. Apply to Mr. NORRIE, 222, Pitt-street

WANTED, an active GIRL, to look after two children. Apply early, 175, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, 78, William-street, Woollcomooloo.

WANTED, a good COOK and Dairy Woman. Apply GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-st.

WANTED, 2 first Hand MILLINERS, and two Apprentices. 295, George-street.

WANTED, General Female SERVANT. No. 2, Rose-terrace, William-street, Woollcomooloo.

WANTED, in a first-class Ladies' School, a young Lady, as Pupil TEACHER, M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply, after Ten, Mrs. COOPER, 122, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Rough CARPENTER. Apply, 200, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MEN, to saw wood. Apply at TOBIN'S Yard, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HENFREY, 123, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a NURSEMAID. 167, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a strong GIRL to assist in the housework. Apply at 51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, Second STEWARD, for Paterson (s.). at Market Wharf, before nine o'clock Friday.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. Letters attended to. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street.

WANTED, an OSTLER. Apply at Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, Man, as COOK. Apply M'Kay's Coffee Rooms, No. 524, George-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. 5, Argyle-street, Miller's Point, next Royal Oak Inn.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, an UPPER NURSE. Apply to Mrs. EDWARD WARD, Dawes' Point.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE or PARLOUR MAID. A. B., 56, Lower Palmer-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, for an hotel at Newcastle. Apply at Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, one who can wait at table. Apply at Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, to SELL, BAGATELLE TABLE. T. SMITH, 570, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a TAILORESS, to make boys' clothes. Apply 649, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 199, Elizabeth-street, one door from Park-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. CLOWES, 672, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE. Mrs. J. E. GERRARD, 688, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, good MILLINERS. Mrs. J. E. GERRARD,